The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,576.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship HIMALAYA, 1,241 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 5th July 1870 at noon.

	July.		July.
Leave Bombay	5	Leave Madras	15
,, Carwar	7	,, Pondicherry	18
,, Narrakal	9	,, Coconada	20
,, Tuticorin	10	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Colombo	11	,, Bimlipatam	21
,, Galle	12	,, Gopalpore	22
,, Negapatam	14	,, False Point	23
		Arrive Calcutta	24

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander D. G. Osborne, will be despatched on the 25th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Bussorah	15
,, Kurrachee	29	,, Mahomerah	15
,, Gwadur	30	,, Fao	15
	July.	,, Bushire	19
,, Muscat	3	,, Linga	21
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Bunder Abbas	23
,, Linga	6	,, Muscat	25
,, Bushire	9	,, Gwadur	27
,, Fao	10	,, Kurrachee	30
,, Mahomerah	10		Aug.
Arrive Bussorah	11	Arrive Bombay	2

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every [illegible] at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's S.S. ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H.P., will be despatched for Liverpool via the Suez Canal on or about the 26th June 1870.

For freight and passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

MESSRS. THOMAS & JAMES HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new first class Steam Ship HISTORIAN, 1,350 tons register, 250 H.P., Captain Tutton, will sail for Liverpool on the 9th July, and has superior accommodation for first class passengers. She carries a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez .... £ 30 }
,, Port Said .... £ 34 } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board.
,, Liverpool .... £ 45 }

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The HISTORIAN, on her outward (first) voyage made one of the fastest passages on record.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the abovenamed Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food)
To Aden	£23	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	40	24	9
Messina	48	33	12
Naples	50	35	13
Leghorn	53	36	15
Genoa	53	36	15

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s. s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to [illegible]

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. I. Composite clipper Ship DELAWUR, 1306 tons register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE

Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £30; 2nd class £22 10s. }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34. }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

- 4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
- 2 ,, Under Vests.
- 1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.
- 1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.
- 1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.
- 1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.
- 1 ,, White Cambric.
- 1 Overland Suit.
- 2 Sleeping Suits.
- 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
- 6 Scarfs and Ties.
- 1 Rug with straps.
- 1 Maud.
- 1 Inverness Cape.
- 2 Overland Trunks.
- 1 Clothes Bag.
- 1 Travelling Hat.
- 1 Courier Bag.
- 1 Easy Chair.
- 1 Umbrella.
- 1 Pair of Brushes.
- Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship HOURI, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, Agents for Ship Houri.

Bombay, 23rd June 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s.s. BEHAR, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. DELTA, from Southampton, 28th May.
,, TANJORE, from Marseilles, 5th June.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. NYANZA, from Southampton, 21st May.
,, ISTRIAN, from Liverpool, 25th May.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steamer H. A. BRIGHTMAN, arrived from Bordeaux, are informed that all goods are now being landed in conformity with the Bills of Lading, and are by order of the Custom House authorities being stored in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, where they will lie at the risk and expense of their Consignees.

Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders to be sent to us for signature.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain Ward, s. s. H. A. Brightman.

Bombay, 24th June 1870.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of seven and a half (7½) per cent., for the half year ending 31st December 1869, WILL BE PAID to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Bombay Register, on application to the undersigned.

C. E. BENN, Joint Manager, The London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 591 of 1866.

SEBASTIAN JOSEPH de SOUZA, Portuguese, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay... Plaintiff.

vs.

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Parsee, residing at Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of February 1867, the following immoveable property WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES [illegible] Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at the [illegible] Court House, [illegible] the 30th day of July next, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Sebastian Joseph de Souza and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bottlewalla, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuages, tenements and buildings thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate at Bandora, in the district of Tannah, on the south-east side of the Hill commonly known by the name of Chapel Point, containing by admeasurement four thousand four hundred and sixteen square yards, be the same a little more or less, bounded on or towards the north by vacant land belonging to the trustees of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Monte, on or towards the east by property in the possession or occupation of Manockjee Davur, Joas Dias and Antonio Gonsalves and others, on or towards the south partly by property belonging to Antonio Pereira and partly by property belonging to the abovenamed Sebastian Joseph de Souza, and on or towards the west by the property belonging to the Trustee of the said Church, and which lands and premises are now in the occupation of the said Plaintiff Sebastian Joseph de Souza and were lately in the occupation of Annie Maria Pereira.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, Attornies for the Plaintiff abovenamed, in Rampart Row, within the Fort.—Dated this 21st day of June 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

COTTON BALING PRESSES, with a description of the ACCUMULATOR COTTON PRESS (reprinted from the "Engineer") by Ewing Matheson, Member Society Engineers. Illustrated. Price One Shilling.

Bombay.—THACKER, VINING & Co.
Calcutta.—THACKER, SPINK & Co.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING, with a family, in a fine healthy house, conveniently situated for Gentlemen employed in business. Address M. N., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIPES.

CHARLES CROP AND SONS,
BROOKSBY WORKS, BROOKSBY WALK,
Homerton, London,
Late of Great James Street, Hoxton, London.
Established 40 Years.

C. CROP and SONS beg to call the attention of Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Dealers to their very great assortment of Meerschaum washed and fancy coloring CLAY PIPES, in all the new registered designs, which for beauty of shape, variety of patterns, purity of clay, and number of designs are not to be equalled by any other house in the trade.

CAUTION.

C. Crop and Sons request the public to carefully examine the makers' mark on all Pipes sold in their name, as all the Pipes are warranted genuine bearing their name.

JUST OUT.—Crops' new Cantabs, new mounted University, Florence, and several other new patterns.

N.B.—Beware of Imitations.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY—Factory, Waree Bunder, Mazagon.—The undersigned, having a complete ENGINEERING PLANT, are prepared to UNDERTAKE all description of REPAIRS to STEAMERS, SHIPS, COTTON PRESSES, MILLS, &c., on moderate terms. For particulars apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Elphinstone Circle,
Or [illegible], Factory, Mazagon.

BENZODYNE

is a newly-discovered principle residing in Gum Benzoin, which possesses a peculiar mechanical power of sheathing the organs of the chest and bowels with a protective matter, thus putting a sudden stop to all wasting diseases.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION,

CURED with a certainty never before known, by PRICE'S BENZODYNE.

CAUTION.—POPULAR ERROR!

PRICE'S BENZODYNE has nothing whatever to do with Petroleum Spirit, improperly call Benzoline, but is a delightful cordial medicine relieving pain instantly.—Prepared by Mr. PRICE, Consulting Chemist, 2, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, London, and sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s 6d., and 11s. per bottle.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

- Hair Brushes.
- Nail Brushes.
- Tooth Brushes
- Combs.
- Corn Plasters.
- Perfumery.
- Sponges.
- Sponge Bags.
- Flesh Gloves.
- Chest Expanders.
- Eau de Cologne.
- Violet Powder.
- Feeding Bottles.
- Court Plaster.
- Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.—After the 30th June next NO INTEREST will be allowed on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at this Agency.

By order of the Court of Directors.
J. SIMPSON, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1870.

THE SUCCESSFUL MUSIC HALL, APOLLO STREET, WILL BE OPEN ON SATURDAY NEXT, 25th JUNE, When a New Programme will be produced and fresh Talent of the Period.

The Proprietor, in thanking his numerous Patrons, begs to state that nothing shall be wanting on his part to keep the Music Hall highly respectable. Refreshments of the best quality. Admission Tickets, Price One Rupee, to be had at the ORIENTAL EXCHANGE, Apollo Street.

TOM MANTLE, Manager.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from this date to the 25th instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th June 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed AGENT in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Agent for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—Times, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June 1870, at the Registered Offices of the Company, Aumjud Bagh, Broach, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought forward:—

1st To receive the Report of the Directors on the working of the Mills for the past year.
2nd To declare a Dividend.
3rd To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4th To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
5th To consider and, if approved of, to pass a Resolution empowering the Directors to reduce the Capital of the Company by repayment to the Shareholders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

14th June 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence [illegible]

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the Company FALLS DUE on the 1st PROXIMO and will be received at the Office of the undersigned in Elphinstone Circle.

Policy-holders whose interest in the late EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY has been TRANSFERRED to the Company are requested to return their Policies in the late Society to the undersigned, duly endorsed in their favour to claim the portion of the Assets from the Liquidators of the Society, which is to be added to the amount of their Policies in the Company by way of reversionary bonus under a clause of the Power of Attorney granted by them before the transfer was completed.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd June 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

NOTICE.—FORTY RUPEES on each Old Share and TWENTY-SIX RUPEES on each New Share, in the Company WILL BE PAID in Cash to the registered holders thereof, respectively, on presentation by them of their Share Certificates at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of July 1870.

W. NICOL, }
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL, }

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN, Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL, }
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL, }

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port,

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY next, the 25th day of June, instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the undermentioned VALUABLE PROPERTY, by order and direction of MADHOWJEE DHURRUMSEY, and on account and risk of one POONJABAI, widow of Bhimsey Ruttonsey, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, under a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed bearing date the 19th day of May 1869, and executed by the said Poonjabai, widow, to the said Madhowjee Dhurrumsey, viz.:—All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Sattad Doongry Cooley Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the G. I. P. Railway, on the west by the said Sattad Doongree Cooly Street, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the house of Oodha Nanjee, and containing by admeasurement 690 1-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and which said property is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 831, and the said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 273 and 274.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, at their Office, in Apollo Street, Fort.—Dated this 20th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Solicitors.

NOTICES.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has just terminated an engagement of great responsibility, held many years with credit, WOULD UNDERTAKE an ESTATE, or other Agency, purchasing a share in the business if required.—Address P. H. W., "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY next, the 27th instant, the ADDITIONAL PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Kurjut at 6-55 A.M., Narel at 7-35, and arriving in Bombay at 10-50 A.M. on MONDAY morning, WILL BE DISCONTINUED.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd June 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CREATION OF £3,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, and under the Guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been resolved to create FURTHER CAPITAL required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £3,000,000 in 150,000 shares of £20 each, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum.

These shares will be allotted to the Proprietors upon the Register this day at a premium of £1 per share in the proportion of one new share for every six old shares or £120 Stock, and a deposit of £2 with the premium of £1 or Rs. 32-11-8 per share must be paid at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on or before the 30th July next.

The option of paying the shares in full and converting them into Capital Stock is given to the Proprietors, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at the Transfer Office of the Company.

Calls upon these shares cannot exceed £5 per share and an interval of three months must elapse between each Call.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment will be posted to each Proprietor on the 1st July 1870.

H. P. LE MESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 18th June 1870.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Heuyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co.,

No. 22 Apollo Street. Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels; Files of all descriptions; complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents for Sybry, Searles, & Co., Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.
HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.

THE, undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. N. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery Mosseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14 per dozen.
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 32	Rs. 17 ,,
Finest Dry Vergenay	at Rs. 38	Rs. 20 ,,

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

	Rs.
Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

	Rs.
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by [illegible] Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds [illegible]

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to call attention to a large and choice selection, in the following Departments, which are now ready for inspection:—

HATS.	Black and Drab Felts, all the new shapes. Dress Ditto.
COLLARS.	Three-fold Linen, all the new shapes.
SCARFS.	The latest Style, made up and to tie.
COATINGS.	Blue and Black, New Diagnals.
DAMASK NAPKINS.	3/4 by 7/8 Single and Double Damask.
GAUZE UNDER VESTS.	Pure Gauze Merino and Badham's celebrated India Gauze.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S ,,	Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S ,,	Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S ,,	French Colored Shirts	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S ,,	White Shirts	60	0 ,,
BADHAM'S	Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S ,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	
BADHAM'S ,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S ,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S ,,	Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

N. KHYRAZ & Co.,
TAILORS, HABIT MAKERS,
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS,
AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSEMEN.

N. K. & Co. invite an early inspection of the largest and best assorted Stock of Woollen Goods in India, which is to be found at the abovementioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most fashionable patterns of the present London season, in textures manufactured expressly for India. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen will find at this Establishment a large and varied assortment of every article of Outfit in the newest styles, just received from London per Overland Route, the quality of which cannot be surpassed.

All orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Patterns free by return of Post with a Card of Directions for Self-measurement enclosed on application by letter.

[The following List of Prices are for Cash Payment:—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Dark Angola Suits, of a very light texture, well adapted for the rainy season	25 to	35
Shikar Cloth Suits	18	22
Norfolk Jackets	16	24
Whipcord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	18	22
Fancy Doeskin Suits	25	45
Travelling Suits	28	35
Blue Serge Suits	...	35
Blue Flannel Suits	...	30
Waterproof Suits, made to order from Material	...	35
Waterproof Suits, just received	19	25
Prince of Wales Gauze Sleeping Suits	9	12
Silk and Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits	...	16
Flannel Sleeping Suits	12	16
Cashmere Sleeping Suits	...	16
SHIRTS.		
White Longcloth Shirts, per dozen	45	60
Prince of Wales' Gauze Shirts	60	84
Silk and Wool Flannel ,, each	...	9
Spun Silk Shirts	...	8
Flannel Suits	5	7
Collars, 3 Fold, any shape, per dozen	...	6

HELMETS and HATS, in every style of fashion, at moderate prices.

SOLA HATS, in great variety.

Just received a large assortment of COLLARS, SCARFS, and TIES.

Edmonson's Pocket Sophana Waterproof Coats.

Just received a very large stock Silk Gauze Under-shirts.

N. KHYRAZ & Co.,
13 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

- Anti-Corrosive Paint.
- Corrugated Hoop Iron.
- Jim Crows.
- Smiths' English Bellows.
- Canvas.
- Rollers, Skins.
- Bundling Twine.
- Portland Cement.
- Paint Oil, of various sorts.
- Wire Netting.
- Fire Engines complete.
- Patent Water Closets.
- Traversing Screw Jacks
- Corrugated Iron.
- Belting of sizes.
- Clear Cloth.
- Paper for Mill use.
- Iron Tanks of sizes.
- Fire Bricks.
- Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

MONSOON SUPPLIES, FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, in reminding their out-station constituents of the near approach of the wet season, request particular attention to a

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The decrease of freight, the increase of facilities, and expedition of transit, from the Home and Continental markets, the saving of interest on capital, and of loss by breakage in transhipment in Egypt, and other advantages accruing to the commerce of Bombay by the success of

THE SUEZ CANAL,

enable them to announce to their large constituency and the public generally, a considerable reduction of the rates for all articles of general daily consumption.

The great success (shown by the Company's Official Reports) of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years, of assimilating its interests with those of the public by

REDUCTION OF PROFITS,
LIBERAL ALLOWANCES FOR
"CASH" OR "MONTHLY" PAYMENTS,

and guarantee of quality and condition of goods, encourages the expectation that this renewed application of such principles will ensure increased support from the general community.

W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, AND ALES.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed sole Agents in this Presidency for the CELEBRATED WINES of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., the UNRIVALLED SUPERIORITY of whose shipments of Ports and Sherries is universally acknowledged in the HOME MARKETS and the Presidencies of BENGAL and MADRAS.

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. per doz. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry wine, for general family use ... Quarts	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, full bodied generous dinner Wine ... Quarts	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. White's well known White Seal brand, a richly flavoured mellow Wine, in original cases ... Quarts	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, a delicately nutty flavoured and very dry wine, in high esteem among connoisseurs (sometimes known as the "convent" Wine) ... Quarts	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not)	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO; the ne plus ultra of Sherries; this wine may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness, and aroma	44 0	48 0

PORTS

GRAHAM & Co.'s SOUND PORT, ... Quarts	21 8	24 0
Do. Do. ... Pints	13 8	15 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT, with good body and flavour ... Quarts	27 0	30 0
Do. Do. ... Pints	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, a first class full-bodied Wine, with fine bouquet and flavour (most suitable for invalids) ... Quarts	34 0	38 0
Do. Do. ... Pints	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.

(Champagnes, Hocks, and Moselles.)

Constituents will oblige by stating on their orders whether they require "original" or "re-packed" cases of Sparkling Wines. In default of such instructions, up-country orders will be met with "RE-PACKED," local orders with "ORIGINAL" Cases.

The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co., and for Messrs. PERRIER, JOUET & Co.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE—F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India," and PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s "Pale extra dry Creaming," brands in "original" cases as landed ... Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed ... Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do. in original cases as landed ... Pints	21 0	23 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed ... Pints	22 0	24 0
CHAMPAGNE—JULES (the original) MUMM'S finest dry, in original cases as landed ... Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed ... Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do. in original cases as landed ... Pints	20 0	22 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed ... Pints	21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE—"Fleur de Sillery;" in original cases as landed ... Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed ... Qts.	34 0	38 0
HOCK—"EHRENBREITSTEIN," FINEST [illegible] aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine, in original cases as landed ... Qts.	38 0	42 0
Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed ... Qts.	40 0	44 0
Ditto Ditto, as landed ... Pints	20 0	22 0
Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed ... Pints	21 0	23 0
MOSELLE, F. GIESLER & Co.'s Finest Sparkling; a splendid Wine, in original cases as landed ... Qts.	36 0	40 0
Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed ... Qts.	38 0	42 0
Ditto Ditto, as landed ... Pints	20 0	22 0
Ditto Ditto, examined and re-packed ... Pints	21 0	23 0

STILL HOCKS.

BODENTHAL, vintage 1865, a sound light Wine for general use ... Qts.	21 0	24 0
Ditto ditto ... Pints	11 0	13 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865, a superior wine of fuller body and flavour ... Qts.	31 0	34 0
Ditto ditto ... Pints	16 0	18 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862, a rich full-flavoured Dinner Wine of very superior character ... Qts.	36 0	40 0
Ditto ditto ... Pints	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (the celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs) ... Pints	27 0	30 0

CLARETS.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1858, a good sound Breakfast Wine ... Quarts	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1851, a superior Breakfast, or Cup, Wine ... Quarts	14 8	16 0
Ditto Ditto ... Pints	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1849, a fine Dinner Wine ... Quarts	21 8	24 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1848, a superb Dinner or Dessert Wine, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour ... Quarts	32 0	36 0
Do. Do. Pints, specially imported for use of invalids	18 0	20 0

Not less than 3 bottles of Wines supplied at Cash rates.

SPIRITS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-labelled Brandy) ... per doz.	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable specialty for Travellers' use) ,,	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE; far superior to the lower brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at the same rate ,,	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE; a sound and wholesome Brandy ,,	18 0	21 0
BRANDY, EXSHAW'S No. 1 ,,	36 0	40 0
,, No. 2 ,,	24 0	27 0
,, HENNESSEY'S ,,	23 8	26 8
,, MARTELL'S ,,	24 0	26 0
,, MOUNIER'S Vine Leaf ,,	24 0	27 0

LONDON GINS.

BOOTH'S LONDON OLD TOM ... Qts. per doz.	16 0	18 0
SWAINE and BOORD'S ,, ,,	16 0	18 0

HOLLANDS GIN.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
DE KUYPER'S Genuine GENEVA, case of 15 large square bottles	24 0	27 0
Do. do. case of 12 small square bots.	13 8	15 0

RUMS.

RUM, FINEST OLD JAMAICA, H. White and Co.'s ... Qts. per doz.	21 0	24 0
RUM, OLD JAMAICA ... ,,	18 0	20 0

WHISKEYS.

IRISH, KINAHAN'S Celebrated LL. Qts. per doz	19 0	21 0
SCOTCH, CRABBIE'S Fine Highland. ,,	18 0	20 0

(Not less than 3 bottles of spirits supplied at cash rates.)

BASS'S PALE ALE,
IMPORTED THROUGH
THE SUEZ CANAL;
BOTTLED BY
STONE & Co., CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

	Cash per doz. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
ORDINARY PINTS, in original casks of 8 doz.	3 12	4 0
ORDINARY PINTS, examined and repacked	3 14	4 2
ORDINARY QUARTS, in original casks of 4 doz.	5 12	6 4
ORDINARY QUARTS, examined and repacked	6 0	6 8
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 6 doz.	4 12	5 4
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked	5 0	5 8
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 3 doz.	8 0	8 12
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked	8 4	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and other large Consumers the Imperial Quarts (containing 5 full sized glasses) are recommended both for convenience and economy.

ALLSOPP'S & TENNENT'S ALES.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ORDINARY PINTS, in original casks	3 8	3 12
Do do examined and repacked	3 12	4 0
ORDINARY QUARTS, in original casks	5 8	6 0
Do do examined and repacked	5 12	6 4

STOUT AND PORTER;
BY
GUINNESS, BARCLAY, & WHITE & Co.

	Per doz. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PINTS, in original casks of 6 & 8 doz.	3 14	4 2
Do, examined and repacked	4 0	4 4
QUARTS, in original casks of 4 dozen	5 12	6 4
QUARTS, examined and repacked	6 0	6 8
Do in original casks, H. WHITE & Co's celebrated brand	5 8	6 0
QUARTS, examined and repacked	5 12	6 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY........Elphinstone Circle.
POONA........East Street.
CALCUTTA........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Noapareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1858	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	23 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0*	Batailley	18 0
20 0*	Beycheville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0*		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
[illegible]	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	14 0
25 0*	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	Chateau Y'Quem, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Caraçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen........Quarts.
,, 12 ,, ...Magnums.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	,, 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Munroe & Co.'s COOPER.

Quarts........at Rs. 5 per doz.
Pints........at ,, 3 ,,

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at ....Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux ,, Do. .... ,, 18 ,,
Cognac ,, Do. .... ,, 16 ,,

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at .... ,, 14 ,,

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at........Rs. 30 ,,
Pints in 2 ,, ,, ... ,, 16 ,,

Messrs. Roan Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In and 3 dozen cases at........Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs. a. per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Port of London	quarts	5 4 ,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3 4 ,,
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40 0 ,,
Ditto Ditto	pints	22 0 ,,
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30 0 ,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16 0 ,,
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36 0 ,,
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32 0 ,,
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35 6 ,,
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35 0 ,,
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22 0 ,,

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvas.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at Bombay Gazette Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE CLEVELAND CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND,
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. being old established Wine Merchants, and having long experience of the requirements of Indian Consumers, are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all.

Attention is directed to the following list:—

SPARKLING WINES.

These are now all imported via the Suez Canal.

	Rs.
CHAMPAGNE: Finest Dry, Magnums	74 0
Do. Quarts	36 0
Fine Sparkling do.	32 0
Good do. do.	27 0

The above in Pints, at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 14-8.

MOSELLE: Nonpareil, Sparkling, Quarts	36 0
Muscatel	32 0

Pints at Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 17-8.

HOCK: Nonpareil, Sparkling, Quarts	36 0
Do. do. Pints	19 8

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs. 25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN—Red	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS—Red	26 0	...
MACON—Red	21 0	...
CHABLIS—White	22 0	...

BORDEAUX—LABELLED AND BRANDED.

CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
MEDOC—(Cantenac),	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	...

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 0
BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 0
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 0

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 GOLD SEAL; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	
BLACK SEAL; a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL; a very good Wine	18 0	...

SPIRITS—CAPSULED AND LABELLED.

COGNAC; superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
Superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	28
Pale, White capsule	25
RUM; superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM; London Gin	21
WHISKY; Irish	23
Scotch	22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	11

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	,, 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,, 20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER'S very superior OLD BRANDY, 5 years in bottle, price Rs. 38 per dozen, nett.

CUTLER, PALMER'S A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality, price Rs. 38 per dozen.

CUTLER'S RED SEAL PORT, at Rs. 18 per dozen. This wine is supplied in large quantities to the Commissariat, and a very liberal discount of this Brand is allowed to Merchants and Traders buying 50 dozens.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s finest DRY CHAMPAGNE, in pints, quarts, and magnums, prices Rs. 19-8-0, Rs. 36, and Rs. 74 per dozen. All Sparkling Wines are now received via the Suez Canal.

TENT WINE.

TO meet a want which has long been experienced in India we have imported a small quantity of this Wine, and commend the same to the NOTICE OF THE CLERGY.

In cases of 1 dozen........Rs. 32, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.

PORT WINE, 1821 VINTAGE, DECANTERED.

HAVING just received a fresh supply of this choice old Vintage Wine, we are now enabled to execute further orders for the same.

This is the finest Port ever imported into this country.

In cases of one dozen Pints ....Rs. 38 per case, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU, a pure light dry Wine—Rs. 28 per dozen, Cash.

GOOD DELIVERY.

This Wine although cheap is really a good wholesome Champagne—Pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening Parties.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

TO LET, from the 16th June next, BUNGALOW No. 1 A, Bellasis Road, Byculla, now in the occupation of Dr. Browne. For particulars apply to M. J. FLYNN, next Compound.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co., on the first Floor of Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices. Apply to

21st May 1870. REMINGTON & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

JUST received, a nice Selection of CARRIAGE and GIG LAMPS, by the undersigned.

P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers,
Hummum Street, Fort.

CIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

ARKET dull and declining.

CALCUTTA.—20TH JUNE 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—
4 per cents, at Rs. 97-8, or 2-8 discount.
4½ per cents, at Rs. 105-12 and 105-14.
5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 107-0.
In shares—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,495, for cash.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 130 for cash.
Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Stock, at Rs. 107 per £10.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 345 for cash.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.

Anderson, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Mhow.

Hunter, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 24.

Penn, Colonel, Commandant Colaba Sanitarium, on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH JUNE.

London...	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre......	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland...	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£5 0s. 0d.
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Beb[illegible]	Hall	Suez, June 12.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Kenyon	Jenkins	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Otterburn, Lewcock, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.
Ship Her Majesty, Downie, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Rangoon (s)	Lang	Moulmein, June 12
21	Surat (s)		Suez
	Blue Cross (s)		London

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.		
18	Ethiopia (s)		
	Chrysolite (s)		
	Timoor Shah		
	Evening Star		
	Royal George		
19	Wayfarer		
	Haidee		
20	Rangoon (s)		

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Empress of India	Nunnerley	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.		Destination.
18	Oriental (s)		Rangoon
	Serias (s)		London

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Oriental—For Rangoon—General and Mrs Fytche, and Assistant Surgeon Brown.

For Vizagapatam—Mr J Y Fullerton.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, June 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. E. Alexander, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Khamgaon, vice Captain Wodehouse.

The services of Major W. T. McGrigor, Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Major Wemyss Smith, Cantonment Magistrate of Benares, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant T. W. Sandes, of the Madras Staff Corps, Quartermaster of the 30th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in Oudh.

Major H. C. Menzies, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Oomrowtee District, has been granted preparatory leave for fifteen days to enable him to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of embarking to England on the furlough granted him by the Government of Fort Saint George. Major Menzies availed himself of the preparatory leave on the afternoon of the 11th May 1870.

The following promotions are made with effect from the 12th May 1870, consequent on Major Menzies's departure :—

Captain D. W. Laughton, officiating as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Mr. Ruttonjee Jamasjee, officiating as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant R. Thompson, officiating as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. C. A. W. Davies, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted the usual preparatory leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay to obtain a final medical certificate for leave to England. Mr. Davies availed himself of the preparatory leave on the afternoon of the 4th April 1870.

Mr. J. H. Burns, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency during Mr. Davies's absence, with effect from the 5th idem.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Colonel R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I., and V.C., Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. H. Morris, or until further orders.

As a temporary arrangement, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Colonel J. C. Brooke, officiating as Political Agent in Marwar and Jeysulmere, to officiate as Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, in addition to his present duties, during the absence, on duty in the Central Provinces, of Colonel R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I., and V.C., or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the 18th August 1870.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for appointment on the Personal Staff of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Captain F. B. Prinsep, of the 21st Hussars.

Lieutenant E. L. Durand, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern and officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern 12th Bengal Cavalry.

The services of Captain C. Hayter, Madras Staff Corps, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort Saint George.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Holroyd, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Alfred Green, Bombay Staff Corps; and Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Hunter, Bengal Staff Corps,—11th June 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Barry Gray, Bombay Staff Corps; and Lieutenant-Colonel John Norman Hector Maclean, Madras Staff Corps,—12th June 1870.

The following promotions are made, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet.—To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Guillum Scott, Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel John Pogson, Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Bradford, Bengal Staff Corps,—11th June 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Richard Baugh, Bombay Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel John Nisbett, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Ewen Grant, Bombay Staff Corps; and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Bradley, Madras Staff Corps,—12th June 1870.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Montagu Clementi,—11th June 1870.

Lieutenant Edward Robert Conolly and Lieutenant Clarence Henry Palmer,—12th June 1870.

Supernumerary Surgeon Edward John Gayer, of the Indian Medical Department, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. L. C. DeRobeck, of the 3rd Battalion, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, to be an Aide-de-Camp on his Lordship's Personal Staff, with effect from the 9th June 1870, vice Cornet the Hon'ble H. J. L. Wood, resigned.

The services of Lieutenant C. F. Massy, of the 92nd Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), a probationer for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Captain Herbert William Sboubridge, of the General List, Infantry, officiating Wing Officer 6th Regiment of Native Light Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 15th June 1870, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant Francis Charles Barton, of the 38th Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 1st Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 1st May 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Augustus Wood, V.C., of the Bombay Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the 12th February 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Quartermaster General's Department.—Lieutenant R. F. Chapman, of the Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to complete the establishment, vice Major H. T. Butler, who vacates on promotion to substantive Field Officer.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. Verner, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

IN REFERENCE to a letter in the *Bombay Gazette* of yesterday (June 24th) and signed "R. Knight, Proprietor *Indian Economist*," the following clause, copied from the Deed of Agreement between the two parties concerned, is published for general information :—

"11. The said Robert Knight, in consideration of the payment aforesaid and of the agreement hereby entered into by the said Matthias Mull, covenants with said Matthias Mull, his executors, administrators, and assigns, that he the said Robert Knight shall not carry on, edit or become or be in anyway directly or indirectly, in property or otherwise, connected with the carrying on or editing of any other newspaper or periodical within the Presidency of Bombay except the said *Times of India*, and shall not conduct or become or be directly or indirectly in property or otherwise connected with any other printing office or printing establishment within the said Presidency of Bombay than that of the said *Times of India* for and during the period of three years from the 1st July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in case at any time or times within the time last aforesaid the said Robert Knight shall fail in the observance of his agreement in this behalf he, or his executors, administrators, and assigns shall pay to the said Matthias Mull the sum of Rupees One Lac for every such breach as and by way of and to be recovered if necessary at law as and for liquidated damages now ascertained and settled between the said parties."

(Signed) M. MULL,
by his attorney,
W. M. WOOD.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Subscribers are informed that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at half-past 5 P.M., when a Report of the Society's operations during the past Session will be read, and officers for the ensuing year appointed.

ALFRED WAKE,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

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The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board :—Diocesan School, Byculla ; St. John's School, Colaba ; St. Peter's School, Mazagon ; Bishop's School, Poona ; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona ; Pensioners' School, Poona ; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BIRDWOOD—May 29th, at Bideford, North Devon, the wife of H. M. Birdwood, Esq., C.S., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

STALKARTT—June 12th, at Hope Town, Darjeeling, the wife of Mr John Stalkartt, of Goosery, of a daughter.

CHARDON—June 19th, at Arrah, the wife of W. B. Chardon, Esq., of Seepah Factory, Zillah Gyah, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

COBBE—June 5th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Cobbe, 17th Regiment, of a son.

DODD—June 12th, at Bareilly, the wife of Charles Dodd, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

WILKS—June 16th, at Delhi, Mrs. Mary Wilks, wife of Mr. Conductor J. M. Wilks, in Commissariat charge, aged 27 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870.

PERHAPS the most interesting, and certainly the most novel, incident reported in the English newspapers is the decision of the Divorce Court in the case of Mordaunt v. Mordaunt. It may be remembered that Lord Penzance stayed proceedings indefinitely on the ground that the suit could not proceed because one of the parties was insane. It will be also remembered that he first raised the question whether the insanity of the accused was not in fact a bar to all further proceedings, whether that incident occurring, the Court, whatever might be the circumstances, was not precluded from granting redress. He did, indeed, hold that the return of sanity would justify the renewal of the suit, but he decided that, if insanity were lifelong, the injury sustained by the petitioner must be lifelong also. Against this ruling of the Judge Ordinary there was an appeal to the full court ; and we have now the judgments of three judges, two of whom, Lord Penzance and Mr. Justice Keating, support, and one of whom, the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, opposes the original decision. The judgment, although it affects only one person, and is never likely to affect many, is a matter of great public concern, because the injury alleged to have been sustained is very grievous, and because the Court has practically declared that there is a kind of wrong which it is powerless to redress.

Lord Penzance rests his ruling upon two sets of arguments. One is derived from his theory of marriage, the other from his construction of the statute. He lays it down that marriage is not an ordinary contract, but an institution ; that the indissolubility of marriage is still the fundamental rule, and that the Legislature in setting up the Divorce Court intended that the new, like the old, remedies should be granted *ex gratia* and not *ex debito justitiæ*. In other words, that divorce is a favour and not a right, a concession to human weakness and not an act of justice. Holding this view, he thinks that a judge ought to construe the statute strictly as against petitioners for divorce, and grant them no redress that can be refused by a hard technical interpretation of the statute. Consequently we find him reading the statute in the way that tends to limit and does limit the powers of the Court. He argues that because the Legislature did not provide for this special case, the Legislature did not intend that the Act should apply to any but sane suitors ; and he supports this by setting forth the inapplicability of the provisions of the Act to the case of insane suitors. He insists that the analogous case, if there be one, is the criminal procedure in the case of lunatics, and will not admit the analogy of civil proceedings. Of course the Act is open to such an interpretation. No provision is made for this exceptional case ; but surely it is as fair to argue that the Legislature did not intend, as it is that the Legislature did intend, to exclude these cases from the operation of the law. It may be doubted whether, in either House of Parliament, the point in dispute was raised or debated. We have not the debates at hand, but we well remember that there were keen contests and close divisions upon clauses enlarging or restricting grounds on which divorce could be claimed, and it is not likely that, had the point been raised, the Court would have been left without a precise direction. And, although there is no special clause in the statute prescribing how the Court is to adjudicate, where one party is insane, yet the powers, the discretion entrusted to the Court, are so large that it would not have been difficult to adopt the machinery to the exceptional nature of the case. Even Lord Penzance admits that the defects in mere machinery might, to some extent, be supplied by rules of Court. We cannot help thinking that had not the Judge Ordinary been governed by his theory of marriage, he would have drawn a different conclusion from the statute, and would have supplied defects of machinery. But he started with the opinion that a marriage contract not only differs from any other contract, but differs to such an extent that the plainest rules of equity do not apply to it, and there is to be no relaxation of the contract unless expressly permitted by the Legislature. He argues that the State still upholds the indissolubility of marriage ; that the spirit of the Act is restriction ; and that therefore nothing but express sanction warrants any breach of the integrity of the system. Hence he insists that no suit for divorce can be maintained against an insane respondent, whether sane or not at the period of the alleged offence ; and that the aggrieved person must submit and endure his wrong as he best can.

The Lord Chief Baron held that although it would be just to stay the suit for a reasonable period, since the insane person might recover the use of reason, yet that to stay it for ever would be to inflict most serious injustice. The other side appear to have contended that the Court had no power to appoint a guardian to conduct the case for the insane person ; but we do not find that argument in the judgment of Lord Penzance. The Lord Chief Baron, however, replying probably to arguments of counsel, showed conclusively, citing many authorities, that the power was inherent in the Court ; if it were not, he pointed out, all the proceedings would be void, since in the present case the respondent appeared by her guardian appointed by the Court. The Court, therefore, could not be incompetent to proceed with a suit if the respondent were insane. Having disposed of this objection, he maintained that the point at issue was not whether the Court had power to go on with the suit notwithstanding the insanity of the respondent, but whether the Court had power to stop the suit, except by final judgment, or by default, or infringement of rule. "To refuse to proceed with a suit where either party demand that it should be carried to its natural determination according to law, and by an arbitrary act to bar the complainant of a statutory right for ever, appears to me to be an usurpation of authority and a denial of justice ; and no instance occurs to me of such an act ever having been done by any Court." Reviewing the clauses of the Act, he showed that Parliament had expressly conferred the right of obtaining a dissolution of marriage under certain conditions, and he added that if the Court confirmed the order barring the suit, it would in effect add a clause to the Act in some such terms as these—"Provided always that in case the respondent shall become insane no further proceedings shall be had upon such petition unless and until such respondent shall recover." Nor was his argument less conclusive on the jurisdiction of Courts over all sorts of causes in which the defendants are lunatics. Indeed, we do not see how the views of Lord Penzance can be justified unless it is held that offences against the marriage law are neither civil nor criminal, and that the ordinary practice of Courts, in regard to lunatics, does not apply to such offences. The doctrine of the Judge Ordinary on the subject of marriage contracts really restricts the rights conferred by Parliament and overrides its decisions. Moreover, he leaves the question in this state—that a man, from no fault of his own, may be tied for ever to a vicious wife who, from remorse or other causes, goes mad in time to prevent the institution or completion of a suit for divorce. Parliament, we are sure, never intended to commit such injustice ; and since the Divorce Court has done what Parliament would not do, there can be no doubt that the Legislature will supply an adequate remedy. We are forcibly struck by one aspect of the case. Why did Lord Penzance, holding the opinion that the suit could not be prosecuted to a legitimate close, allow such a mass of testimony touching the characters of the respondent and co-respondents, to be heard before the Court at the very time when that respondent was alleged to be insane ? Why did he not restrict the evidence to that which bore directly upon the question whether she was sane or not ? According to his opinions, he ought not to have heard a tittle of incriminating evidence before he had exhausted the inquiry into the lady's mental state. But having opened the trial he should have brought it to a close. The mode in which Lord Penzance and Mr. Justice Keating have decided the question affords a very striking specimen of judge-made law.

IT is with deep regret we have to announce the death of Professor J. P. Hughlings, which melancholy event occurred on the 5th May in Australia, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was Professor of English Literature and History in the Elphinstone College, and acted for some time as Registrar of the Bombay University. His loss is deeply regretted by the Educational authorities, and by all connected with the College and the High School. On the news reaching the College yesterday, that institution and the Elphinstone High School were closed for the day.

HER Majesty's ships-of-war Forte and Nymph are expected to arrive soon (to-day, possibly) in Bombay harbour, and we believe a Court of Enquiry will be held on board the flagship regarding the fouling of the Euphrates with the ship Bates Family, whilst the former was, some time since, leaving Bombay harbour.

WE regret to see it stated (in the Agra paper) that the Hon. James Stephen, the Legal Member of the Supreme Council, is suffering from a severe attack of fever and is dangerously ill. Work has been entirely withheld from him during his illness under advice from the doctors.

THE provisions of Act VII. of 1870, the Court Fees Act, are declared to be in force in the province of Mysore.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is to visit the districts of Sylhet and Cachar next month, and make a tour through Assam in August.

CAPTAIN ETESON, of "the Buffs," succeeds Major Elles, of the 38th Foot, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Bengal Army Head Quarters.

THE editor of the "Darjeeling News" displays his regret for the death of Mr. Charles Dickens by placing his editorial columns in a deep mourning border.

LAST Sunday, in one of the Calcutta churches—not a hundred miles from Government House—the recent Derby lotteries were characterised—amongst other deadly sins—as a "disgrace to this city." It is to be feared, the "Englishman" penitently confesses, that the majority of us are in a very bad way indeed.

FROM the report of the President for the year ending the 31st July 1869, it appears that up to that date the Queen's College, Belfast, had furnished seventeen members to the Indian Civil Service, eight Engineers to the Public Works Department, one member to the Geological Survey of India, and two to its Medical Service.

COLONEL W. GORDON, who has for several years been the Honorary Secretary of the United Service Club at Simla, was, says the "Pioneer," entertained by the members at dinner on the 17th instant to mark their sense of his services to the Club and on his departure for England. The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis occupied the chair on the occasion.

A MOOLTAN letter mentions "a rather interesting discovery. A young girl eloped with a young man from Montgomery in the Railway Telegraph Department, and lived with him in the same room in the disguise of a man and worked in the R. T. Office for eight months. She was discovered, however, and was told her services were not required."

IT has been anticipated that Colonel Strachey would be detained in London some little time, in conference with the Duke of Argyll on the all-important subject of State Railways. The Italian Government—so writes a traveller who crossed Mont Cenis on the same occasion—treated the distinguished Secretary with great courtesy, placing the various railway officials at his service, and affording him the utmost facility for investigating minutely every detail of the Fell system.

CAPTAIN WARREN, R.A., has been released from arrest and returned to his duty. "When a military officer gets into trouble, he becomes, so to speak, public property, and gossip claims him for her own. That is inevitable. But in this instance we ('Pioneer') believe the very utmost that can be charged against the officer concerned is the display of some infirmity of temper, which has in no wise tarnished his good name either as a soldier or a gentleman. If things ever seemed worse, Captain Warren owes it to his friends,—or rather to his champions."

FOLLOWING Jeypore's example the Maharajah of Rewah hopes soon to give Simla a ball. "This is, of course, very commendable," says the "Pioneer," "but it is a pity that his sociable Highness before he left Rewah did not leave orders with his officials not to annoy Government officers or obstruct Government work. Had he done so, the disputes relative to the demarcation of the boundary between Rewah and the Central Provinces would not have been wasting the time of the Surveyors or the money of Government. His Highness may dance himself into favour with the Simla public, but, meanwhile, 'those who know' will not congratulate him on the present state of his home affairs."

IN reference to a decision of the Government of India that officers of the Royal Engineers on the Imperial Establishment employed in the Public Works Department, will be considered entitled to the benefits of the Indian Furlough Rules, as forming part of the civil administration of the country, counting service from date of arrival in India ; but that officers joining the Sappers and Miners from England, who are not inclined to enter the Public Works Department, will enjoy only such leave as is conceded, under Her Majesty's Regulations, to officers of British regiments ; the Duke of Argyll has written on the 20th April as follows :—"I presume it to be intended that the officers with the Sappers and Miners, forming the fixed establishment receiving a staff salary, as referred to in the despatch No. 47 of 15th February 1867, will be considered as staff officers ; and that, although officers merely attached to the Sappers will, while so employed, be considered as performing ordinary regimental duty, they will, should they afterwards accept staff employ, be entitled to count their service for furlough from date of arrival in India. On this understanding I approve your decision."

A NEARLY deserted hamlet named Budrund, in the state of Punnah, has lately been the scene of a suttee. The woman who immolated herself was the widow of Kishore Singh Gond. The other members of the deceased's family were his mother, his young brother Pathery and a grown-up cousin named Nunkeyjoo. The account given by Nunkeyjoo is that he and Pathery and a barber of the name of Gopal, not having been able at once to procure assistance elsewhere, carried the corpse of Kishore Singh to the burning ground, collected what wood they could, set fire to the pile, and finding that they required more fuel, went away to the jungle in search thereof. Meanwhile the widow whom, in consequence of her having expressed a desire to die with her husband, they had left confined in her house, effected her escape, and voluntarily threw herself on the pile. On their return she was dead, and they then with the wood which they had procured completed the burning of both bodies. The Durbar has not remained satisfied with this account, being of opinion that Nunkeyjoo should have sent a report to the nearest tannah at once, and that when the widow expressed her intention of self-sacrifice, such restraint should have been put on her as to effectually prevent her from accomplishing her purpose. If this was not possible, then the ceremony of burning ought to have been postponed till the arrival of the police. As it did not appear that the suttee could have taken place without their connivance, or at all events without culpable carelessness on their part, the Durbar has sentenced Nunkeyjoo to seven years, Pathery to three years, and Gopal to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and has resumed the three villages which were held by the deceased man's family. These proceedings have been entirely approved by the Supreme Government.

THE LOSS OF THE AURORA.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

THE carpenter of the Aurora—the man who raised the alarm of fire—was yesterday placed in custody on suspicion of having set fire to the ship, and that arrest, we believe, has been led to by a written statement which Captain Harriott has made to the police since he was brought up on the charge made by Mr. Stewart on behalf of the und[illegible] private ; the captain is rumoured out of doors to have "made a clean breast of it," but as to that the authorities have given no hint. It will be observed that the advertisement offering £500 of a reward for information has been withdrawn. Probably it is supposed that enough information has been got. The Court of Enquiry resumed its investigations yesterday, but owing to the new turn of affairs the examinations were curtailed and the Court adjourned until Tuesday, when it will be formally closed and a day fixed for giving the decision. Captain Harriott and the carpenter were brought up before the Court of Enquiry yesterday and told they were now in a new position, but were bound to answer any questions, and that the answers could not be used in any Court against them, but that the Court was not to put any questions. They were also told that they might make any statements they chose, in order to clear off suspicions, but both declined to say anything. The man Craig was examined yesterday. He said he knew nothing whatever about the fire and there seemed be nothing hinted as against him. The next step in the "matter" is the hearing of the criminal charge against the brokers and captain, which comes on in the Fort Police Court to-day at eleven o'clock.

INTERESTING TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENTS.

THE telegraphic experiments tried at the conversazione at the London house of Mr. John Pender on Thursday evening were completely successful and exceedingly interesting, and in some respects also amusing. There was a brilliant gathering at the conversazione, there being present H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Lady Mayo, M. de Lesseps, and other representatives of the nobility. The lines were worked splendidly, and the few gentlemen who had the courage to get out of bed at half past three o'clock yesterday morning and attend at the Bombay office of the Submarine Telegraph Company were amply rewarded by the interesting nature of the telegrams. We shall publish a full account of the experiments in our next issue.

AL JOTTINGS.

M. AND MADAME FERDINAND were about to leave again for France when the mail left Suez and are now in England.

The Café Concert and the Hotel d'Angleterre were completely destroyed by fire during the night of 31st May. Nothing has been saved, and nothing was insured. A subscription list has been opened in the Isthmus on behalf of the proprietor.

During her last voyage from Marseilles to Alexandria, on the 2nd June, at eleven o'clock in the evening, Messrs. Fraissinet, Pere and Fils' s. s. Euxine came into collision with the English brig Climpsing, which had left Alexandria on 22nd May for Falmouth, laden with cotton-seeds. The brig filled immediately after the collision, and the ten men composing the crew were saved by the Euxine.

The following vessels entered Port Said between 2nd and 8th June :—

June 3.—Messageries Impériales s.s. Volga, Captain Boubée, from Marseilles, with 1,000 tons of general merchandise, and four passengers ; left next day for Hongkong.

June 4.—The French steamer Alexandre Lavalley, Captain Lavallée, from Liverpool, with 891 tons of general merchandise ; left on the 5th for Calcutta.—The English s.s. Alonso, Captain Wright, from Bombay for Liverpool.

June 5.—The English steamer Chieftain, Captain Minnies, from London, with 388 tons of general merchandise and one passenger ; left on the same day for Yokohama.—The English s.s. Vixen, Captain Milne, from London, with 1,200 tons of general merchandise and 28 passengers ; left on the 6th for Calcutta.

June 7.—The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Apis, Captain Benich, from Bombay, with 1,150 tons of general merchandise and seven passengers ; left on the 7th for Alexandria and Trieste.—The English Government s. s. Nassau, Captain William King, from Plymouth ; left same day for China.—The English s. s. Cordova, Captain Hyde, from Bombay, with cotton, and eleven passengers ; left next day for Liverpool.

June 8.—The English s. s. Odessa, Captain White, from Calcutta, with 1,050 tons of general merchandise.—The English s. s. Surbiton, Captain Marshall, from Calcutta, with general merchandise.—The Italian steamer India, from Genoa for Bombay, with general merchandise, and two passengers.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, 23RD JUNE, EVENING.

THE name of General Elers (? E. H. D. E. Napier) appears in the obituary of the week.

By British Indian Cable.

THE MAIL.

ADEN, 24TH JUNE.

The Salsette with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay to-day at 2-30 P.M.

LONDON, 23RD JUNE, AFTERNOON,

There was a downward tendency in the Liverpool Cotton Market.

Dhollera 8⅝d.
Reserve of Notes £13,000,000. In. £625,000
Bills discounted £20,625,000. In. £375,000
Bullion .... £21,625,000. In. £625,000

THE JINJEERA EXPEDITION.

AT last, we believe, the Dalhousie is about to depart for Jinjeera. A company of the 22nd Native Infantry went on board yesterday, and the steamer will probably leave this morning with Mr. W. H. Havelock on board.

EARTHQUAKE IN EGYPT.

WE are indebted to the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company for the following telegram, received late last night :—

"Alexandria, Cairo and Suez have just had shocks of earthquake.

"The P. and O. steamer Syria has arrived at Suez through the Canal, and the Pera is expected at Suez to morrow (Saturday)."

THE "SUPERSEDED" COLONELS.

FROM the *London Gazette* of the 3rd June, received via Brindisi, we make the following interesting quotation :—

"War Office, Pall-Mall, June 3.

"MEMORANDUM,—DATED HORSE GUARDS, MAY 3.

"With a view to obviating as far as possible any difficulties that might arise from the present unequal promotion to the rank of major-general of colonels of the British and Indian lists respectively, it is her Majesty's pleasure that so much of the Horse Guards' memorandum dated the 25th of April, 1855, as may refer to officers of the Indian Army promoted hereafter to the rank of major-general, shall be temporarily suspended ; and that until further orders the rank of major-general conferred under the first clause of the regulations attached to the Royal Warrant dated the 15th of June, 1864, on an officer of the Indian List, shall be local until the colonel of the Guards or Line of the British List, immediately senior to him as colonel, may become a major-general, when the rank of the officer of the Indian List, as then held, will be made general, such antedate being given to the commission of the colonel of the British Army promoted to be major-generals as will place the two officers in the same relative position as major-generals as they held as colonels.

"In thus giving an antedate to the commissions as major-generals of officers who have been, or may be hereafter, promoted on the Imperial lists, and extending the same principle whenever necessary to the major-generals of the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, it is not intended in any way to interfere with the relative positions which the major-generals of the several branches of the British service may now or may hereafter hold among themselves under the operation of the ordinary and existing system of promotion"

SERVICE RULINGS.

IT has been decided, that when a Covenanted Civil Servant takes his first leave on private affairs under chapter 3 of the Rules of the 16th June 1868, he shall be permitted to draw the allowances authorised in section 23 of those Rules for the period by which his former absence, if any, on leave on private affairs with allowances under section 14 of the Rules of the 8th June 1855, or section 9 of the Rules of the 16th December 1864, fell short of six months ; but it must be understood that no leave can be granted under chapter 3 of the Rules of 1868, until [illegible] years have elapsed from the expiry of leave granted under section 14 of the Rules of 1855, or section 9 of the Rules of 1864.

IN explanation of rule 13 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, it has been notified that an officer who has any balance of furlough due to him, although he may not have served three years from date of last return to duty, will, on obtaining furlough on medical certificate, be entitled to receive half the Indian pay of his rank for the entire period not exceeding two years, but will forfeit any appointment he may be holding, as already laid down in the rule above referred to. Such furlough may be extended to a third year on English furlough pay. It is further notified, with reference to rule 14, that it is intended that an officer who has not any balance of furlough to his credit, but who has served three years from date of last return to duty, should, on obtaining furlough on medical certificate, receive the prescribed 50 per cent. of his emoluments and retain his appointment.

WITH reference to a Financial Resolution dated 26th September 1865, promulgating rules for the regulation of the allowances of ministerial and other officers of Government suspended from office pending enquiry into their conduct, the Governor General in Council has ruled that, although the discretionary power of allowing full salary to acquitted officers, delegated to local Governments and heads of departments under rule 2, does not extend to the sanction of expenditure in excess of grant limits, the orders of a local Government or head of a department granting full salary under rule 2, coupled with an indication of the Budget head under which any additional expense involved can be met, will be sufficient authority for the Audit Department to pass the charge. If the additional expense, rendered necessary by any order passed under rule 2, cannot be met without an additional Budget assignment, then under rule 3, application for such assignment must be made to the Government of India.

THE Governor-General in Council has laid down the following rule regarding the allowances of officers in appointments on progressive salaries :—"If an officer officiate in an office on a progressive salary, the minimum of which is the same as his substantive salary at the time, he shall draw no acting allowance at first, but will subsequently be entitled to periodical increases of emolument in the shape of acting allowance, equal to the increases of salary he would have received had he been the permanent incumbent of the office. Should he again officiate in the office while his substantive salary continues the same, his acting allowance shall be calculated as if the officiating service he had rendered in the office in broken periods had been continuous. Should he be permanently appointed to the office while officiating in it, or after he has ceased to officiate, his salary shall be calculated as if he had been the permanent incumbent of the office for the period during which he had officiated in it continuously or otherwise."

THE Government of India has given retrospective effect, from the 1st July 1868, to the Resolution No. 1226, passed in the Financial Department on the 17th June 1869, and to rule that the words "unemployed pay" in that resolution shall, in the case of officers who were in the Medical Service prior to the 7th November 1864, be understood to mean the "full batta" pay prescribed in the 10th paragraph of the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 507, dated the 20th June 1864. The resolution was as follows :—"In cases in which the furlough allowance of a Medical Officer in civil employ calculated, according to Rule V. of the Military Leave Rules, on the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on furlough does not equal half of his unemployed pay, the difference shall be added to the furlough allowance." His Excellency in Council has also ruled that a Commissioned Medical Officer officiating in one of the civil appointments the salaries of which were fixed in the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 370, dated the 4th April 1867, is entitled, whether he was in the Medical Service prior to the 7th November 1864 or not, to the "unemployed pay" of his rank according to the scale prescribed in the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1069, dated the 23rd December 1864, and half the difference between that pay and the salary of the appointment in which he is officiating ; provided that if he were appointed to the Medical Service before the 7th November 1864, his aggregate allowances shall not be reduced below the "full batta" pay of his rank according to the scale published in the 10th paragraph of the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 507, dated the 20th June 1864.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 3RD JUNE.

THE Board of Trade returns for the month and four months ending 30th April were issued on Monday. The results they disclose are highly favourable ; so much so indeed that, unless we could suppose the compilers of the various abstracts to have confederated in all quarters to cheat the public, it is impossible to doubt the reality of the improvement in general business. There is an increase in the declared value of our exports under nearly every head. The total amount for April last is £17,335,470, against £15,624,475 in April 1869, and £14,575,152 in April 1868, and the addition is mainly made up from cotton yarn and cotton manufactures, metals, machinery, hardware, and linen and silk stuffs. The particulars which refer to Bombay are the following :—Cotton yarn—Export for April £377,700, against £258,600 in April 1869, and £330,750 in April 1868. Cotton piece-goods, plain, printed or coloured—9,946,498 yards in April last, against 9,671,275 yards in April 1869, and 12,204,250 yards in April 1868. The import of raw cotton in the month was 1,582,379 cwts., against 859,440 cwts. in April 1869, and 1,144,107 cwts. in April 1868—the proportion from British India being 149,217 cwts., 203,541 cwts., and 139,036 cwts. in April 1870, 1869, and 1868 respectively. The additional export to Bombay in April just about brought up the total for the four months this year to the figures of last—piece-goods being 39,385,255 yards in the first four months of 1870, against 39,927,906 yards in the corresponding period of last year. The declared value of the British and Irish produce exported to Bombay and Sind in the first quarter of 1870 was £1,216,393 against £1,195,430 in the first quarter of 1869, and £1,377,957 in that of 1868. The computed real value of the imports from Bombay and Sind in the same period of each year was £480,817, £761,399, and £353,062, in 1870, 1869, and 1868 respectively—the falling off being of course explained by the reduced export of cotton.

The report of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company has been issued in anticipation of the meeting which is to take place on Wednesday next. It refers to the purchase of the steamer Hawk on joint account of the company and of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta line, to be used as a repairing ship. She is now engaged in repairing the Government cable via Tripoli and Benghazi, which, it is expected, will in a few weeks be again placed in efficient working order. The report also alludes to the laying of the British Indian cable and the progress made with the Falmouth and Malta one, and states that a joint committee of the three companies is now in active operation, placing them virtually under one management. The gross revenue for the year ending 30th April last was £68,089-15-6, and the working expenses £21,294-14-2. A sum of £10,141-14-3 has been added to reserve for repairs and maintenance of the cables,—being 15 per cent. on the year's receipts,—and a portion of the preliminary expenses still outstanding is also written off. The net balance is then £34,401 4-9, out of which dividends, quarterly, amounting to 8 per cent. on the capital, have already been paid, and a further dividend of 13s. per share, making with the interim distributions 12½ per cent. on the year, is recommended, leaving £1,901-4-9, to be carried forward. I think there is a little disappointment that the dividend has not been 15 per cent., but the cause is easily explained. The purchase of the Hawk and the additional payment of £3,000 for the Government cable, which will not occur again, are of themselves enough to account for the difference. Besides, only a month of the Indian traffic—the most profitable of all the sources of revenue on which the Anglo-Mediterranean Company has to rely henceforth—is included, and the full effects of that additional income will not be apparent for months to come. Looking to these considerations and to the absence as yet of any competition, it appears to me that for the year just commenced the company may reasonably anticipate an income large enough to yield nearer 20 than 15 per cent. to the shareholders. It is an admirably managed concern, as this report shows. At one time the directors feared that the increase of traffic induced by the laying of the Red Sea cable would render an entirely new alternative cable from Malta to Alexandria necessary, but the want has been met by the repairing of the old line, which will for some time answer every purpose. The possession of the Hawk with every apparatus for raising and repairing is an incalculable advantage, and places the company almost above the usual risks to which the ownership of submarine cables is liable.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the European Assurance Society was held yesterday, when the directors presented a report of the operations for the year ending 31st December last. It is only moderately favourable as to actual results, but very hopeful in the matter of anticipations. The new premium income of the year was £27,592-10-9, and the gross revenue from all sources was £330,898-7-11. The claims paid were, including bonus additions, £255,072-11-4, and the expenditure amounted to £72,782-13-11. The last item is allowed to be excessive, but the directors say that much of it, being for special payments and charges belonging to previous years, will not be repeated. The annual saving in the chief office alone, they say, is now £12,000, and it is estimated that the future general expenditure will show a reduction of about £28,000 a year. Mr. Finlaison, the Government actuary, is now engaged in an actuarial valuation of the society's affairs, and his report may be expected in about two months. The Australian and Indian branches, it is added, continue to make satisfactory progress, and the returns received during the last two months show that new policies, producing £600 in annual premiums, have been issued. The balance-sheet gives the total assets, including balance at banker's, £48,802-18-1—at £470,300-8-1, against which there are immediate liabilities to the amount of £90,574-8-7, and in addition the value of assurances over annual premiums, now being investigated by Mr. Finlaison. The directors speak in this report of the marked improvement that has taken place within the last month in the number of new policies completed, and if this is permanent, of course there is nothing further to be said. I suspect, however, they will make little progress until they can show a satisfactory valuation and a better balance-sheet. A reduction of £30,000 a year in their expenses and a good addition to their reserve would be quite enough to restore a fair amount of public confidence. It should be added that the board of directors is now a very good one, and that the old elements so much objected to have been entirely expurgated.

The resolutions passed at Lloyd's as to prompter payment of losses have now been officially published, but their substance I need not repeat. With respect to the other point, still undecided, as to requiring a large deposit of money—say £5,000—from underwriters in future on entering the room, the only new facts I have are, that the committee now considering the matter have invited suggestions from the other members, and that a report is not expected for at least ten days or so. There is a good deal of opposition to the proposal, but it or something analogous will be carried into effect.

I hear that some of the leading Greek houses in London contemplate establishing a new marine insurance company, to be mainly supported by that very influential connection. Mr. Ionides, of Ionides and Ralli, the insurance brokers, was sounded with a view to offering him the post of underwriter, but I suppose he does so well already as a broker that he does not care about making a change,

The Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company have put out a notice of a reduction in rates for through messages from this to India, to be forwarded by the Anglo-Mediterranean and British Indian cables, when the cable to Penzance now being laid from Lisbon is fairly at work. The reduction is of course due to the fact that the route will then be entirely submarine, and the cost of land transmission by Italy will be avoided. As for additional speed and safety, they are of course taken for granted. The new tariff will be—for a telegram of ten words to Bombay £1-17, instead of £2 as at present ; for twenty words, £2-17, instead of £3 ; to Calcutta, Madras, and all parts west of Chittagong, the charge will be for ten words £1-17, instead of £2 4-6, and for twenty words £2-17, instead of £3-7-6 ; to Ceylon and stations in India east of Chittagong, the rate for ten words will be £2-1, instead of £2-8-6, and for twenty words £3-1, instead of £3-11-6. It was originally intended that the cable from Malta to Penzance should be entirely submerged by this time, but the slip in the Mediterranean off the Algerian coast delayed the operation by a full week, and the last section, from Lisbon to Cornwall, will not be laid for a day or two. At my present writing the work of submerging is proceeding off the coast of Galicia, and as the weather is calm, the Bay of Biscay will no doubt be crossed with great ease.

The Spanish loan mentioned in my last was announced by Rothschilds on Tuesday morning, subscriptions to be received from Wednesday up to Friday. It was rather odd that such good sporting men should select the Derby and Oaks days for applications, but time pressed, and there was no help for it. On Wednesday morning, then, the list opened, and in *two hours five* times the amount had been applied for. The loan, it is true, was only for £2,318,000, but it was by no means a cheap one—being a 5 per cent. stock at 80—and nothing else than the name of the contracting firm would have floated it so readily. The special security assigned, the quicksilver mines, was also a strong recommendation, and the further engagement that the bonds are to be quickly redeemed at par, the first drawing taking place six months hence, constituted an unquestionable attraction. The Peruvian loan is the next event of the kind, and it will be out to-morrow or Monday.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have notified that the payment of £2 deposit and £1 premium per share of their new £20 shares is to be made on the 27th inst., and that the remaining £18 may be paid then, or in sums of £2 each at intervals of three months.

Mr. Lange, the indefatigable director of the Suez Canal Company here, has announced in all the journals that a sale of lands bordering on the canal has been authorised by the Khedive, proceeds to be divided between the Egyptian Government and the company. Mr. Lange estimates the future value of these lands at something like four millions sterling, but admits this is purely conjectural. He states that conditional concessions had been made to nine companies, English, French, and others, at Port Said, to sell land at 50 francs per metre, and he considers the arrangement of great financial value to both Egypt and the company. So it certainly looks at first sight, but nothing seems to encourage the shareholders, whose shares have shown a wonderful alacrity in sinking within the last month.

The great battle of our Metropolitan railways has been fought and lost—so far as they are concerned. The old Metropolitan line wanted power to abandon its extension to Tower Hill, and the District desired the same, only with the addition that it should be allowed to turn off at Cannon-street and pass up the new street to the Mansion House, constructing a subway thence to the Royal Exchange. The House of Commons passed both companies' bills, but the Committee of Lords threw them out on Tuesday last, and thus both railways must now go on to Tower Hill, as they originally wished, completing the "inner circle." It will involve a heavy additional expenditure to each company, but an extension of time to do the work has been granted. The Metropolitan district line, which is now open all the way from Kensington to Blackfriars, will be an immense boon to the city public since it will have a station at Cannon-street, where Queen-street intersects, close to the South-Eastern Company's terminus.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's report issued to-day recommends a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending 31st March last. It does not contains much that is new, but says that the steamer Delhi, now refitting at Southampton, will be sent to the Bombay station, via Suez Canal, as soon as practicable, relieving the Salsette, which will come to England by the same route for service in the Mediterranean. The report admits the use to which the canal has been put for the company's advantage, in bringing home the Nubia and Bengal, and states that the Australian, the new steamer just completed, will probably be sent out by that route. With respect to the regular use of the canal the directors say that they continue to watch its navigation with the utmost care, but that as yet the canal could only be substituted for the railway at a sacrifice of time. On the question of adopting the Brindisi route for the mails, the report merely refers to the Marquis of Hartington's remark in the House of Commons on the 20th of last month, and draws the inference that the Government does not contemplate the immediate adoption of further measures in regard to this line. This is a long illustration of the *quieta non movere* principle on which the P. and O. managers seem to act. It never seems to occur to them that with their position and influence they ought to lead, not to follow, and that they would have all the mercantile world at their back in pressing on the Government the change to Brindisi. If they did so, the altered terms of payment would very soon be arranged.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 3RD JUNE.

THERE are two schools of Derby newspaper literature—the gushing and the cynical—and this year the cynical school is strongly in the ascendant. A writer in the *Standard* goes so far as to exult savagely over "the bursting of the Epsom bubble," and most of the accounts of the race are full of sneers at the stupidity and brutality of the British populace in its holiday-making mood. One cannot be surprised at this natural reaction from the excessive and often forced enthusiasm of the descriptive writers of former years, who saw glorious fun in everything that happened on a Derby day, from the false noses and pea-shooters of gents on the road to the stripping and beating within an inch of his life of some miserable "welsher" on the racecourse. It must be a great trial to any man's temper to be compelled to make a business of pleasure year after year, and to repeat the same stale ecstasies about a national festival, which, as a subject for either the pen or the pencil, has been fairly worked to death ; and one can appreciate the sense of relief which a reporter must feel, especially if he has backed the wrong horse, in suddenly turning round and denouncing the Derby and all that belongs to it as one of the greatest delusions of the age. The *Telegraph*, alone, seems to be exempt from these occasional fits of depression, and manages to keep the pot boiling year after year with undiminished and amazing vigour, though the blunder it committed on Wednesday morning in rashly calling Mr. Gladstone, before the race, the Macgregor of politics, would alone have been sufficient, when the unlucky favourite had finished a bad fourth in the race itself, to damp the zeal of any ordinary newspaper. Every one says that the crowd on the Downs this year was not so immense as usual, but to my unpractised eye the number of people present appeared quite as large as in former years. There were fewer carriages, certainly, on the hill ; but the fact is that even the swell of the period is not ashamed now to go down to Epsom quietly by rail, and the drags are chiefly patronized by visitors from the country and from abroad, who have always heard it is the proper thing to do to go to the Derby by the road. Unless the party is remarkably well-assorted, you only sacrifice your comfort and independence for the day by paying five guineas for your share of the splendour of a coach-and-four and of the regulation luncheon from Fortnum and Mason's. The hill where the drags are stationed is the very worst place for seeing the race from ; and, if you cross the course and get a place on the Grand Stand, the chances are you don't get back till your companions have nearly finished the contents of the hamper. Then there are sure to be some of the party who have lost, and some who have won, and the winners and losers, tied to one another for the journey home, cannot agree well together, so that you may think yourself lucky if you get back to London without a row of some kind or other. I do not speak from my own experience ; but I was led to philosophize about the matter by accidentally catching a glimpse, as I was coming away by train, of a dust-coated and blue-veiled Bombay friend, whom I had envied his seat in the well-appointed drag he had told me he was going down in, struggling with a lot of roughs for a seat in a second-class carriage to Victoria. I could not help coming to the conclusion that he had found life on a drag less delightful than he anticipated. By rail, on the other hand, you have in the first place the advantage of being entirely your own master. Going by the Brighton line from Victoria—the South-Western route is now less frequented—you are landed, without worry or fatigue, on the Downs, about ten minutes' walk from the Grand Stand. Unencumbered with a hamper, you soon discover, if you have the sense to prefer good bitter beer to bad champagne and ham sandwiches to *pâté de fois gras*, that you can get a capital luncheon on the course for little more than it would cost you in town. You then wander about, and, if you fancy yourself of an observant genius, mark the humours of the crowd, and lay in a store of sarcasms that may help to pay your expenses after you get back to town ; or, if you are only a free and-easy child of the people, out for a day's amusement, throw sticks at milky cocoanuts, or pay your sovereign for a lesson in the art of thimble-rigging, till the bell warns you to get a place before the horses take their canter past the stand. And, by the way, it is a "wrinkle" worth knowing, that you can see the race with much more ease and satisfaction to yourself from one of the six-shilling stands adjoining the Grand Stand than from the Grand Stand itself. The enclosure in front of these stands is now kept free from betting men, so that the general public can walk about without being hustled and deafened by loud-voiced members of the Ring ; and from the staging at the back you can see the horses all the way round the course from the start to the finish. As to the race itself, no one has ever described, or can ever describe, it in a way to realize the whole scene, for the simple reason that, from the moment the horses sweep round the corner into full view of the vast concourse of people, till the winner has passed the judge's chair, the most cold-blooded spectator is so carried away by the intense excitement of the conflict that he forgets himself and everybody around him in watching the defeat or triumph of the favourite of the minute. It is a sensation worth going out of your way to partake of ; more especially as you can now do so without discomfort and get back to London by train in good time for dinner. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that all Londoners, even of the leisure

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class, go to Epsom on the Derby day. A gentleman who stayed in town told me that he went to the Academy Exhibition on Wednesday, hoping to have a quiet day with the pictures, but to his disgust found every room so crowded that he could see nothing.

Is it the irony of fate, or the deliberate malice of his colleagues, that has forced Mr. Ayrton into the position of professed apologist and champion of the new job for the benefit of the Albert Hall of Science—now nicknamed the South Kensington Alhambra? Mr. Gladstone not long ago attempted a grim pun on the words "Kensington Gore," by declaring that the soil of the ground on which the South Kensington Museum and its annexes are building has been drenched with the gore of Parliamentary combatants; and it would really seem as if all the old English antipathy to the German connexions of the Royal Family had concentrated itself of late years on what is known to be a pet project of the Queen and her courtiers. Had the present First Commissioner of Works remained merely the independent member for the Tower Hamlets, his ferocious public virtue would have rejoiced in the opportunity afforded by a proposal to cut off a slice of Hyde Park and give it to the South Kensington Museum, to denounce the covetousness of the Court and uphold the rights of the people. But now this incorruptible tribune, who had the courage, in the midst of the Reform League agitation, to insult a woman because she was his Queen, is trying to force through Parliament a bill, professedly intended to improve the Kensington Road, but having for its real object the transfer to the South Kensington Company of a piece of public land worth £10,000 for £2,000. What chiefly incenses Parliament in all the South Kensington jobs is the foolish deceit practised by Mr. Cole and his friends. If the Ministry of the day were to tell the House of Commons that the Queen wishes to have the road straightened and the trees removed between the Albert Hall of Science on the south side of Kensington Road and the Albert Memorial, now resplendent with its gilded spire and cross, in Hyde Park, not a voice would be raised against gratifying Her Majesty's desire. But members of Parliament whose special duty it is to guard the public purse, and with whom jealousy of the encroachments of the Crown is traditional, cannot but resent with indignation any attempt to mislead and cheat them into giving up public property for what after all is not a public purpose. It is possible that the combined influence of the late and the present Government may yet carry the Bill through the House of Commons; but, whether the integrity of Hyde Park is preserved or not, Mr. Ayrton's reputation must suffer. If the Bill is finally rejected, the Minister responsible for it will lose all weight in the House; if it is carried, the members for the Tower Hamlets will, one would fancy, hardly dare to face his enraged constituents at the next election. In either event, then, a damaging blow will be dealt to Mr. Ayrton, and this is, perhaps, what is intended both by his colleagues and his avowed foes in Parliament.

Two of the Magazines this month—*Blackwood* and the *Fortnightly*—contain hostile critiques of *Lothair*. The writer in *Blackwood* is so furious against Mr. Disraeli, that he will allow the Conservative chief neither wit, nor good sense, nor common honesty. He quotes with indignation the neatly satirical touch about the Duke, who thanks Heaven every morning for having given him a family worthy of himself, and, without appreciating the humour of such writing, asks if this is the way a great English nobleman ought to be spoken of. Even the pretty phrase, that "the Hansom is the gondola of London," offends this literal critic. The part of the article which is in the worst taste is the elaborate sneer at Mr. Disraeli for his Jewish origin and sympathies; and the only good hit made is in the closing sentence, in which it is said that a not inconsiderable party in England would rather see Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli continuing to write dull and foolish books, than pelting one another with fragments of the Constitution. Mr. Frederic Harrison, in the *Fortnightly*, does more justice to Mr. Disraeli. "We cannot," he says, "resist one word of admiration for the brilliance, and indeed rare wit, of much in the writing. There are epigrams in showers, some of them really delicious." What this critic finds fault with is, first of all, the tawdriness of style which disfigures many passages in the book, and next the meanness of the moral of *Lothair*. But every one familiar with Mr. Disraeli's earlier writings must be well aware that a certain extravagance and gorgeousness of style is part of the man's genius. Flowers of speech which are often so fantastic as to make the reader laugh outright fall as naturally from Mr. Disraeli's lips as a description of tournaments and old country houses from Sir Walter Scott's, or prosy moralizings from Thackeray's. One must take [illegible] the bad in a great book, and be[illegible] "rare wit" is a jewel precious enough to be worth digging out even if it be hidden beneath heaps of rubbish. Thackeray gave the cue for ridiculing Disraeli's novels when he wrote long ago the burlesque of "Codlingsby;" but it should be remembered that Thackeray ridiculed *Ivanhoe* in a similar fashion, and that it might not be impossible for another Thackeray to ridicule *Pendennis*. As to the moral of *Lothair*, Mr. Harrison is a little too eager to claim Mr. Disraeli's support for his own well known opinions about the rottenness of modern English society. Always on the look out for a revolution which never comes, Mr. Harrison has persuaded himself that Mr. Disraeli is the Beaumarchais of our aristocracy, and that his satirical but unconscious exposure of their weaknesses must help to ensure their speedy overthrow. But does any young French nobleman of Beaumarchais' drawing ever let himself be influenced, like *Lothair*, by great and generous ideas, ever dream of giving up his fortune and his life to religion, or actually go and fight in Italy for the cause of liberty? If Mr. Disraeli shows that rank and riches have great power in this world, he at least tries to indicate that ideas are more powerful still, and that the best training a young Englishman entering public life can have is to make himself familiar with the working of those forces, that, on one side and the other, are threatening the destruction of society.

An important discussion arose, before Parliament separated for the holidays, on the new system introduced by Mr. Baxter in the Store Department of the Admiralty. Mr. Baxter was justly provoked at the insinuations made to his discredit by some of the Opposition members, who really charged him with doing away with the system of letting contracts by public tender, in order to give some nice little jobs to his friends from Dundee. But, though Mr. Baxter is no doubt scrupulously honest and disinterested in all his dealings with the men he selects to do the business of the Admiralty, it is not clear that the departmental system he prefers would always work well; and he appears also, as Mr. Corry showed, to have exaggerated the misdeeds of his predecessors, and his own merits, in a way that does not tend to raise a man's reputation in the House. In the long run, free competition by public tenders ought to work well; but contractors have now-a-days so many facilities of coming to a previous understanding with one another, that Mr. Baxter may be justified in thinking the competition is often quite illusory.

You ought to be satisfied with the *Times'* leader of Wednesday on the native memorial from Bombay against the Income-tax. The leading journal has even swallowed the bait cleverly held out by the Bombay Association in the paragraph in which the increase of the salt duty is included with the income-tax in the list of financial grievances; and a well-rounded sentence in the leader refers to the "peasant's salt"—"the only condiment he has to eat with his miserable ration of rice"—as indignantly as if Sir R. Temple had not increased the income-tax in order to avoid the necessity of again raising the salt duties. I do not presume, at this distance, to express any opinion on Sir R. Temple's budget; but the English newspapers, which speak of the popular agitation in India against the income-tax, appear to me to forget that the mass of the people in India have no opinion, and that, if they had one, they would not be likely to clamour for the abolition of a tax which only reaches the governing class of the country and the rich natives. There is a long letter on the subject by "A Competition-Wallah," in the outer sheet of to-day's *Times*.

J. M. M.

PAINFUL DOUBLE SUICIDE AT NICE.—On Sunday morning, May 15, some peasants found in the grounds of the Villa Tessere, in the Valley of Mont-gat, near Nice, a young woman bleeding and insensible. She was removed to the town, but died before reaching it. From her statements and other information it appears that she was the daughter of a bookseller, and was a brilliant pianist. During the winter months she was in the habit of residing at Nice, and had there made the acquaintance of a man named Morplain. Morplain being without resources, they determined to put an end to their anxieties by killing themselves. According to the statement of the dying woman she left Nice with her companion. "It was," said she, "our last night. We took with us a phial of laudanum, a revolver, and a swordstick. We chose this as the best spot for our purpose. We made a bed with our outer garments, and laid upon the moss. We slept till daybreak. We had prepared everything, and at seven o'clock came the adieu. I had taken off my white petticoat, which Morplain hung upon the branches of a tree. We drank the laudanum. We suffered much, but we could not die. Morplain said to me, 'I can bear it no longer; I shall blow out my brains.' I cried out that I would not be left alone with his corpse, and I said, 'Shoot me here'—(pointing to the spot where a wound in her breast was visible.) I did not wish to be disfigured, and I entreated him to aim there. He fired point blank." The *Gaulois* adds that the statement is verified by the facts of the chemise being burned and the skin blackened by the powder. "Morplain," added the dying woman, "shot himself through the head, and you will find him lying yonder. He feared a failure, and you will see that he yet holds a poignard in his hand."

THE GULF.

THE report of an encounter having taken place between the Ajman tribe and Nusseer bin Mobarik, the pirate chief who escaped from Bahrein when the island was blockaded last autumn by a British force, has been confirmed. The Sheikh of Bahrein sent a special messenger to the commandant of the Clyde to narrate the particulars. His story is that Nusseer bin Mobarik was worsted and retreated on Demaum. The rumour of his being killed, or even of his being wounded, was incorrect, though it may have originated in the fact of his brother Mahomed having received a wound. Many of the pirate chief's followers were slain. The two brothers, with such adherents as saved their lives, are now encamped near Demaum. The boats on the Guttur Coast are fully engaged in the pearl fisheries. At Bahrein there was a rumour that the Wahabee Ameer, having heard of his brother Saood's arrival in the island, had given orders for his troops to march on Kateef, with a view of renewing hostilities.

Azan bin Ghias, attended by his brother Ibra, him and Sheikh Sala, has left Muscat for Birka, with the intention of storming the fort of Azum near Rostack. His object is to prevent it from falling into the hands of some rival like Synd Toorkee. The Hearbah tribe, who now hold it, are not beyond suspicion. The fort is strong but its garrison is numerically weak, and is short of supplies. Hence Azan bin Ghias does not anticipate much difficulty in enforcing its surrender.

The Chief of Aboothabee has returned to his post from Beraymee, having left in the latter place some forty of the followers of Azan bin Ghias to protect their master's interests. Synd Toorkee is at Debaye, and entertains hopes of attacking Beraymee. He is looking for the support of Mahomed bin Ali, the chief of the Naeem tribe. In the opinion of the native agent at Shargah, this chief is not favourable to his cause. The Chief of Aboothabee is said to have expressed his determination to remain neutral. The other chiefs of the Littoral have promised to help him, if he can also enlist the support of Mahomed bin Ali. The reply of the latter is being awaited. Synd Toorkee is also in correspondence with the Sheikhs of the Batineh and Jaalan. His difficulty is that he has no money. Without it he is not likely to secure active support from any of the Arab chiefs.—*Pioneer*, June 21.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE ALIGNMENT OF RAILWAYS.

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DATED SIMLA, THE 16TH JUNE 1870.

IN recent proposals for the alignment of certain railways, a tendency to attach undue importance to shortness of through distance between the termini has been exhibited, which renders it expedient that the Government of India should explain the principles that they desire to see adopted in the detailed laying out of lines of railway.

2. Doubtless, the conditions which demand a line of the shortest length may present themselves in all countries; but, in India, with its immense area, and its paucity of communications, those conditions are seldom met with. In a line of communication of any considerable length, a railway presents in India such a vastly better means of transit compared with anything pre-existing, that, regarded from the point of view of the interests of the people and of commerce, the cases must be exceptional in which it would be proper to leave a place of importance, either altogether of a proposed line of railway, or to be served by a branch, when by a deviation involving an inconsiderable addition to the total length of the through line, that place may be served directly.

3. In a country possessing no considerable population or trade, the construction of a railway will bring these in its wake, and its precise alignment is a matter of comparatively little importance. On the other hand, in a country of which the trade has taken a definite shape, and the population is concentrated in towns, it is essential, if the existing trade is to be developed and the convenience of the people is to be served, or, in other words, if the railway is to fulfil all the objects with which it has been projected, that it shall be taken in the direction best calculated to suit the centres of population and of commerce.

4. There may sometimes be political or strategical reasons for adopting or avoiding a particular route; seldom, if ever, in the present circumstances of India, of avoiding a large city. An inland province may have to be connected with a distant seaport through an inhospitable region, or under circumstances which, if its trade is to be fostered, demand the least possible tax on transport. A frontier province may require the most rapid means of communication with its supports. These, and doubtless other cases, may be cited, in which the disadvantage of the slightest addition to the length of a line of a railway, in order to bring local traffic on to it, may be advanced with some show of reason, if not permitted to carry conviction.

5. But, as a general rule, nothing can justify that rigid adherence to the straight line connecting the obligatory points of a railway which, in ignoring the just claims of the districts passed through and of the towns in its vicinity, sacrifices the local traffic and public convenience as well as revenue to a not unfrequently inconsiderable saving in the first cost of the line, and a practically inappreciable saving of distance and of time in a long through journey. The paying traffic of our railways consists of goods and native passengers, and, within reasonable limits, that location should, as a rule, be selected which will attract the greatest quantity of goods and the greatest number of passengers to the line. For these desiderata centres of population and of trade must be sought, and the lines should be taken as near to them as local circumstances will permit. If there is one thing more than another in connection with the railways of western countries, of which the paramount importance has been recognised during recent years, it is their extension into the very centres of business.

6. It is not necessary to cite examples in which, for reasons doubtless considered sound and sufficient at the time, the principles here indicated have not been adopted. The facts are patent. Places of importance are daily passed by trains at a distance of a few miles, the results being deficient conveniences to the people and incommensurate returns to the promoters of the undertakings. The Government of India desire that these disadvantages shall not be perpetuated so as to become the distinguishing feature of Indian railways. All officers, therefore, whether civil, political, or departmental, whose duties may in any way associate them with the present or future schemes of railway extension, will understand that the Government have adopted the principles here inculcated after full consideration, and that the precise location of future lines would be made in conformity therewith.

BABOO RANT IN EXCELSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just laid down the *Times of India*, wherein the late "lecture" of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen is reprinted with great prominence. I have read it, and confess to being half-stunned at the amazing impudence of the Baboo's assertions. What *is* it, Sir, that acts so corrosively upon the sense, and the *sense of honour*, and *veracity* too, of natives of India in England, that they should almost invariably "come out" in this marvellous way within a few months of their arrival? Here is a man, whom curiosity (such as, in England, is bestowed on anything strange, from Tom Thumb to a Chimpanzee) together with the principle of Fudge, and a certain amount of well-meaning catholicity of spirit, has made the lion of the season, going home with his mouth yet dripping with the education which he has imbibed *cheap*, at founts supplied by the English Government, and, in the face of all London, making statements of a random hysterical order, such as an imitation Father Gavazzi would have hardly needed to surpass, had he been dwelling upon the rule of the Austrian in Venice, or the Russian in Poland. Sir, are these charges and insinuations true or false? just or unjust? In God's name let us have the truth—if they be; and let us let the world know it, and make the best of it, and the virtuous thereof come and do better. But, if it be not then is this man to be allowed to go about London, with Spurgeons and the like, as bottle-holders, vilifying a vast world-admired system of Government, and a vast governing body, and no one to say him nay? no one to get up and turn the picture? India under the highlows of Mr. Spurgeon, seeking for protection from English oppressions, is a spectacle to ponder over indeed. Of a truth, we are travelling apace in *some* direction, when these things can happen. But was there ever such a tirade? Was ever an assembly of English people, of Londoners even, so gammoned? Surely Munchausen's "baloon full of Fudge" must have burst over the room, and saturated them. And now listen for the thunderous echoes of the *Daily Telegraph*, and the sentimental papers. Oh! woe to you editors next mail day! But seriously, Sir, I protest against this wind-laden Baboo's assertion. I do not charge him with deliberate falsehood; but I do charge him with wild exaggerations; with wilfully playing with them upon the ignorant credulity of the bulk of his audience; and with creating impressions which he *knows* the facts do not warrant. *I* cry "Shame" in my turn upon the "Anglo-Indians" who stood there, and heard him without challenge. Even if they were cynically enjoying the whole farce, they might and should have been roused by his charges of cowardice and wanton cruelty against their *caste*. It is all very well for a man to say—"Who cares if my native servants, seeing my wife dancing with another man at a ball, do think she is immoral, in the broad sense? What are *their* thoughts on the matter to me?"—But if those servants begin to follow up their belief by treating his wife disrespectfully, it becomes time to do something. People at home have a very vague idea of India, and of us; but if we are indifferent to their opinions as a rule, there *is* a line to be drawn somewhere. One, at least, likes one's own relations to believe one's Eastern life and service to be honourable and honest. If Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen belonged to a *fighting* race, it would not be altogether out of the question some day to connect a horsewhip with his name for branding us in this way. But then he doesn't. He is as safe as a woman. Unless you gentlemen therefore of the Anglo-Indian Press can set matters in the light, it is hard to see what there is between us, and the general bad opinion of all the goody-goody and stupid people in Europe. I would give five hundred rupees (and that's a good deal in these days) to have that "lecture" given over again, and to be *present* at it. I am not a "great swell;" not even the High Priest of a new religion of nothing-in-particularism; but I could tell the truth; and they say that's enough to quell the Devil. At any rate, it's an awkward weapon even for a High Priest to run up against. As to the already convinced partisans, who would be sure to try and hiss one down, one could wait till they left off; and if they would *not* leave off, and you would *not* sit down, why, at any rate, you would have troubled the calm flow of triumphant Fudge for at least one night. And you could go again. For my part, I would follow Chunder Sen all about England, as his contradictory Nemesis, rather than let him libel my Anglo-Indian kin, amid the stupid howls of a mob of ignorant Pecksniffs and Jellybys, unchallenged.—Yours, &c.,

22nd June. AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

BOMBAY.

A SALUTE of eleven guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise to-day on the departure to Jinjeera of the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. W. H. Havelock.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—The Chief Magistrate yesterday committed Kurrimdin Khyali to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court for theft of certain jewellery, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,800, belonging to his master, one Oosman Bawunjee.

BRIBERY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Bapoo Fuckeer, a porter in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, was charged with receiving a gratification other than legal remuneration, of three pice, from one Panachund Godraj, he being a public servant. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

STABBED.—On Thursday night a Goanese named Jao Toomanbud, residing in a house in the Borah street, Fort, had a quarrel with a countryman of his, and stabbed the latter with a knife, inflicting three serious wounds on his abdomen. The wounded man was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

SUICIDE.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of Ruckmee, woman, aged about ten years. It appears that deceased, the wife of a ghorawalla, was brought by her parents to Bombay about six weeks ago, and since then lived with her husband in a stable at Gamdevi. On Tuesday last, her husband beat her because she did not properly cook his food. The woman went to the house of a relation at Mazagon and complained that her husband had beaten her. She was suffering from fever at the time, but was not delirious. Her husband went and brought her back to his stable. She was missed there late at night. Her husband borrowed a lantern from a buggywalla and searched for her, but could not find her. Next morning her body was found in a well near the stable. There were slight bruises caused by beating on her body. The jury found that she had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Miriam, woman, appeared before the Chief Magistrate, and laid the following information—"I am the wife of one Ismael Tharanee, and reside with him near Chunam Kiln. I know one Suffoora, woman, and her husband Latib Wullee. About a [illegible] they came to my house. Suffoora then said that she was going to a wedding party and asked me to lend her ornaments and clothes for that purpose. She promised to return them the next day. On this assurance I made over to her certain ornaments and clothes of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,093. Suffoora having handed these articles to her husband they both went away. As they did not return the ornaments and clothes according to promise, I went next day to their house in Chackwadee Mohla and asked Suffoora to return my ornaments, but she put me off from time to time, and has not returned them up to this time. About a week ago on my husband coming to Bombay from his native country, I reported this matter to him and he went to the said persons' house about this business, but they did not return the ornaments; and they are said to have pledged them. I therefore charge the said Suffoora, woman, and Lutib Wullee with criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant may issue for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law."

The Magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

RAIN has fallen all round about Poona during the past week, and everything looks fresh and green. Even the distant hills have put on a new covering of grass, and have lost the burnt-up appearance they had last week. We are sorry to hear that there is a slight leak in the Kurruckwasla bund, and that consequently the works have been stopped. We trust that the damage may be easily repaired, as a delay in obtaining the long-looked for supply of water from the reservoir at Kurruckwasla would be a great disappointment.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE Africa, the pioneer of the new Italian line of steamers between Bombay and Genoa, was received at Messina, on her first arrival there with unlimited gushing,—not due to her speed, by-the-bye. The vessel, as well as her passengers, English and foreign, received quite an ovation, the Prefect, General of Division and Civic authorities assembling to welcome them. Then there was a public breakfast, with military music much champagne, speechifying à l'Anglaise, both in English and Italian, unlimited fraternization, and as a finale a general international embrace. The Italians were overjoyed for two reasons—the direct route to Bombay had been thus established, and the national flag had been hoisted, at their new acquisition, Assab, in Abyssinia. We hear also that the India and Suez, just built for the same Bombay-Italian line, eclipse any of the P. & O. vessels, and although the latter company have got the contract for carrying the mails from Brindisi, their shares, at last, have fallen below par.—*Pioneer*.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIAL.

MR. F. R. S. WYLLIE, acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Financial Department, has addressed the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, chairman of the public meeting held in the Town Hall on the 2nd ultimo, informing him that an intimation has been received from the Government of India, that the memorial of the members of the Bombay Association and some of the native inhabitants of Bombay, against the Income Tax, will be duly transmitted to his Grace the Duke of Argyll.

SHIPPING.

THE Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,341 tons, Captain J. Downie, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 6,236 bales of cotton, 217 bales of wool, 706½ cwts of sursee seed, 252½ cwts of gallnuts, and 102 cwts of hemp.

THE s. s. OTTERBURN, 487 tons, Captain J. Lewcock, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Suez Canal with 5,209½ bales of cotton, 64 bales of wool, 28 cwts of hemp, and the following passengers:—Messrs. P. Walsh, and Cattredge.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—24TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd June, 5-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th June, 12-3 noon, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 6 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 24th June, 7-53 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 27 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th June, 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours, 3 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 22nd to 9 P.M. of the 23rd June is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	14	41	0	8
"	Calcutta	4	6	0	55
"	Madras	1	29	0	25

THE LOSS OF THE AURORA.

ARREST OF THE BROKERS AND CAPTAIN.

YESTERDAY we reported the remarks in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Connon on the occasion of Mr. G. M. Stewart laying an information, charging Messrs. C. T. Elmstone and Alfred Whitwell with an attempt to cheat the underwriters who had insured goods in the Aurora, and charging George Harriott, the master of the Aurora, with having abetted in that attempt at cheating. We now give our report of the further remarks which were made, but which we were obliged to postpone owing to the lateness of the hour at which the Court rose.

After Mr. Stewart had laid his information,

The Magistrate remarked on the absence of Sooonderjee Shamjee, who had made a deposition in support of Mr. Stewart's information, and expressed his intention to remand the prisoners till next morning or any time in the course of the night at which the parties might wish to apply to him.

Mr. Chalk asked the Magistrate's permission to get copies of the information and deposition. Soonderjee Shamjee's deposition, he said, seemed to be an important document, and it was chiefly that which he was desirous of obtaining.

The Magistrate replied—I can hardly let you have that till it is sworn here by Soonderjee. It is a kind of private document on which I took on myself the responsibility of acting. But it is really not in the power of any person but myself at present. I take on myself the responsibility of remanding the three accused persons on the information of Mr. Stewart. That information is meagre, but if I am in the wrong you can get a judge of the High Court to overrule my decision as well as you can get a magistrate by night.

Mr. Chalk—Your Worship knows that the information is exhaustive, and without the advantage of seeing that I can hardly be expected to do my best for my clients. Even if I heard the deposition read, it would be done rapidly, and I could scarcely follow it, for it is voluminous as I see it on your Worship's desk.

The Magistrate—Well, it is so.

Mr. Chalk—Well, it would hardly be fair for my clients not to hear this information till it is read over and they are called upon for an instantaneous reply.

The Magistrate—Oh, but they need not be called upon for an instantaneous reply. Even on such an information as Mr. Stewart's, I would give them ample time for their reply.

Mr. Chalk—As I understand your Worship they will be detained in custody.

The Magistrate—They will be, in custody, but they will be perfectly accessible to you, and indeed to any other one, but at present I consider it my duty to remand them.

Mr. Chalk—The only information before the Court at present being that of Mr. Stewart, I now apply to your Worship to liberate my clients on bail.

The Magistrate—Well, I decline. If you choose to go to a judge of the High Court you can have copies of Mr. Stewart's information for that purpose. It is upon it solely that I can act, and I do not conceal from you that it is meagre, and I granted the warrants on the understanding that this Soonderjee Shamjee was to appear, and I am disappointed that he is not here. It was a mistake on the part of the police to allow him to go, but I will not by his non-appearance at this moment be brought to permit what might lead to a possible defeat of justice.

Mr. Chalk—As that deposition seems to have so much influence with your Worship, I think an opportunity should be allowed my clients for ascertaining its contents.

The Magistrate—I will get Soonderjee in an hour, if you wish it or think it an object.

Mr. Chalk—No, sir, I am only anxious to know the contents of that information. I am most anxious to see it, for it contains important matter in regard to the charge made by Mr. Stewart.

The Magistrate—Well, Mr. Chalk, if you like to make a compact with me ——

Mr. Chalk—If your Worship will allow me to read over the deposition with my clients I will be content.

The Magistrate—I have no objection that you read it over, but it is at present a document not before any person but myself, and of course I was influenced by it in granting the warrants, but you must understand it is not a document on which I am acting just now further than that I have issued the warrants.

The deposition was then handed to Mr. Chalk, and he perused it along with his clients. Mr. Chalk then said he would be glad to proceed with the case at 11 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) if his Worship would permit him.

The Magistrate—I don't know how far we will proceed to-morrow. It would be desirable to finish the Marine Court of Enquiry before we proceed very far, but I will give you an opportunity of finishing the cross-examination. I will not force the prosecution to go on far to-morrow—in fact, the Court of Inquiry is fixed to go on at 11 o'clock.

His Worship then ordered that a messenger should be sent for Soonderjee requiring his immediate attendance in Court.

Mr. Edginton replied that that had already been done.

A short pause here took place, after which Soonderjee Shamjee entered the Court and his deposition (which we published yesterday) was read over to him. On reaching the passage relating to Soonderjee's visit to Mr. Whitwell's house, the interpreter still continued to interpret the remarks which the deposition stated to have been made in English.

The Magistrate observed that the interpreter need not translate these, and Soonderjee replied that he understood English but could not [illegible] speak a little English but not properly. He only understood it.

The Magistrate—I daresay you can speak a little.

Soonderjee—Yes.

The Magistrate—I am at present reciting to you English words which you say you understood, and you must tell me if you do understand them, and if these were the words.

Soonderjee replied that the deposition was all correct.

Then on coming to the passage where the deponent said Mr. Elmstone cautioned him to be secret and said, "The captain will get £4,000,"

Captain Harriott most emphatically remarked—And I, as captain, state that I did not.

The Magistrate said—You will have a full opportunity of examining this witness. I am sorry if you wish to have professional assistance that you have not got it. You have not stated that you wish to communicate with a solicitor.

Captain Harriott—No, sir.

The Magistrate—If you wish to do so I will take care that he be communicated with, and you will have an opportunity of examining this witness, but there is no good in interrupting him just now, for this is a mere statement on his part which you will have an opportunity of rebutting before any injury is done to you.

After the whole of the deposition had been read and verified by the deponent.

The Magistrate said—I am going to remand the defendants, but I am willing to consult the convenience of yourself, Mr. Chalk, and that of your clients, and as to Captain Harriott he will not be asked anything farther at the Marine Inquiry, because he is now in a different position.

Mr. Chalk—My clients wish the case to be gone on with as soon as possible, and the earliest hour your Worship could fix would be the most agreeable to us.

The Magistrate—Mr. Keir (of Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, solicitors for the underwriters) is not here. He named a day, Wednesday, but if you want to go on sooner I would be glad if possible to meet your wish. To-morrow I am engaged with the Court of Inquiry, which concerns your clients very much, though I think the proceedings now to be taken will most likely shorten the enquiry. For we have got enough of evidence to satisfy us that a foul diabolical fraud has been committed by somebody, we do not know by whom, nor is it necessary for the Court to come to a conclusion on that point. We can come to a conclusion as to the captain's conduct and that of his crew and the cause of his disaster under the circumstances, and that is all the Court of Inquiry will do.

Mr. Chalk—Then the inquiry will probably be concluded to-morrow morning.

Mr. Connon—I should think it very likely it will be concluded to-morrow.

Mr. Chalk—Then could your Worship take this matter to-morrow afternoon.

The Magistrate—If you press me I might do so, but supposing the prosecution said they were not ready? An adjournment to Wednesday is not too long, and I will not be driven into a corner, which you, Mr. Chalk, don't want to do, unless it might be doing good to your clients.

Mr. Chalk—My instructions are to press on the charge as much as I possibly can.

The Magistrate—Well, you will have a good opportunity of pressing it no doubt, but I tell you frankly I could not do much to-morrow

Mr. Chalk—If you have Saturday could you give us the whole of that day?

The Magistrate—Well, really I don't know. As far as I am concerned I am here from "early morn to dewy eve."

Mr. Chalk—That is what I meant to ask, if there is anything that will occupy your attention on that day.

The Magistrate—Well, there may be something, but I have a very obliging colleague, Mr. Nana Morojee will possibly take the morning cases and I can commence with this one at 11 o'clock.

The case was then fixed for Saturday at 11 o'clock and the accused remanded till that time.

Mr. Chalk then asked if, in the meantime his clients would be allowed uninterrupted access to their books.

The Magistrate—You ought to have access to the books, no doubt, under some one. They are in charge of the executive police, and Mr. Souter would be sorry to deprive them of any means of defence that may belong to them, but certainly they will be under the strictest surveillance.

Mr. Chalk—My clients being in custody the books will have to be brought to them, and so they are under an inconvenience.

The Magistrate—It is an inconvenience being accused no doubt.

Mr. Chalk—Well, I am anxious to see [illegible] together; would that be allowed? It would be more convenient than if they were confined each by himself; I will have occasion to go frequently indeed to them.

The Magistrate—If they go to the County Gaol, it is for the sheriff to say what the regulation will be. For one reason I would be against it—that they are alleged to be in partnership in crime—which I neither assert nor deny, but there is such an appearance as justifies me in committing them, and in my judgment no one should be allowed to go there except under the usual order.

Mr. Chalk—No inconvenience can result except a personal one, for I should have personal access to both.

The Magistrate—But there's all the difference in the world between what an English gentleman on his honour would do, and what could be done by two guilty men—without in this case assuming the probability of guilt, which I do not mean to allege nor insinuate.

Mr. Chalk—I put it on the ground of convenience.

The Magistrate—I am not in charge of the County Gaol, which is the proper place to put the men into. The sheriff is the person to apply to.

Mr. Chalk—In the absence of any opposition to the application I make, will your Worship agree to it?

The Magistrate—The solicitor for the prosecution does not appear. I am not appearing for the prosecution; but something is due to public justice. If you like to apply in the presence of the solicitor for the prosecution I do not object; but for a few hours I do not agree to consent.

Mr. Chalk—Then with your Worship's permission I will ask Mr. Stewart. (To Mr. Stewart)—Have you any objections, Mr. Stewart?

The Magistrate—You should not put a pressure on Mr. Stewart. You would not like me to put questions to your clients.

Mr. G. M. Stewart—I should rather not give any answer.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Chalk)—You can communicate with Mr. Keir, and if he does not object they may get together, but at present the remand is in the ordinary form, the accused persons not to be subjected to any indignity and to be kept separate, except by the authority of the sheriff.

The accused were then removed.

The Court rose at about seven o'clock.

ENQUIRY REGARDING THE LOSS OF THE AURORA.

THIRD DAY: THURSDAY.

THE Marine Court, comprising John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Commander Nathaniel Stewart, of the P. and O. Co.'s service, appointed by the Government of Bombay to conduct an investigation into the circumstance connected with the loss of the ship Aurora resumed the enquiry in the Fort Police Court this morning.

R. W. Marks, the carpenter, was recalled and further examined by Mr. Peile. He deposed—When I heard the dull explosion I have spoken of I could see the captain lying on his couch in the cabin. There was no smoke in the passage before I heard the explosion, but it appeared immediately after in the passage though not in very great quantities. I saw no flame at that moment. The smoke was coming from the lazarette, the door of which was closed at that time. The noise of the explosion made me jump back and then I was at the door, which led to the lazarette passage. At that time I saw the captain at the door which leads into his cabin. I was frightened at the time and don't know exactly what he said—it was some exclamation. He then ran upstairs. I scarcely recollect what I did first, but I went to the lazarette door and pulled it open a few seconds after I heard the explosion. When I entered the place was full of fire and smoke. I could see nothing else. There were flames coming through the fore part of the lazarette, but I cannot say where they came from. I saw it was a fire and I "scud" from it. I could not say whether it was a fire from turpentine; I never saw turpentine burning except [illegible] the door and ran upstairs to the top of the lazarette. I think that was the first place I ran to. Smoke was then coming fast out of the scuttle at the top of the lazarette: I saw it pouring out there immediately after the explosion. I did not notice the two ventilators and can't say if smoke was coming out of them. When I first went on the poop the captain and mate were there closing the doors, and I then heard the captain give the order to get the boat out. From the time of the explosion till the captain ordered the boat to be got ready only enough time had elapsed for me to do what I have told you.

Mr. Peile—It might be five minutes.

Mr. Connon—Or two minutes.

Witness—You can almost imagine about the time I would take, I was too flurried to be able to say. When I ran on to the lazarette the fire had not extended, so far as I know, to any portion of the cabin house except to the lazarette passage. I went forward to the men who were working at the boat when I heard my name called. I think it was the captain who called me. I went aft and met the captain. He seemed one very much excited and was running about. He said "Carpenter, save my chronometers," or words to that effect. These chronometers were kept in the after part of the captain's cabin, in cases, and screwed to a shelf. There was smoke, but no flame in the captain's cabin at that time. I cannot say whether there was anybody there or not. I got the chronometers up as soon as I could—partly unscrewed them and partly tore them up. It only took me about two seconds, sir, I can tell you. The smoke was coming into my face from the window so that I was bound to be as quick as possible. I had gone to my tool-house for my screw-driver on getting the order from the captain. I ran out the maindeck, put the chronometers on the after hatch, and called out to Craig to steady them, and then left them in his charge. I next ran in and pulled the barometer down, snatched up some things in my arms, and then ran into the maindeck, after that the fire got into the cabin. I then ran into my own cabin on the portside. There was smoke but no flame in my cabin. I did not save my kit, only some things in a pillow-case. I did not get my chest out. I really can't tell what was doing when I got back to the maindeck with my things, every one were calling for me all over the place. One called out for plugs for the boat; I went to get them and on my return she was still keel up on the house. I can't say if things were ready to get her out; I think they were about hooking on the tackles then. I did not see the boat go over the side. I did not hear any order to go to the pumps or get hose or do anything to put out the fire, or to attempt to put it. I myself did nothing to attempt to put out the fire: I was engaged all the time about the chronometer and the boat. I heard some one give the order, I fancy it was the captain.

Mr. Connon—Was there any one at that time, in the presence of the captain, who had power to give such an order?

Witness—Well, sir, I am sure I cannot say; we had all got to waste as it were.

Mr. Connon—Was there anybody with authority to give such an order, except the captain, at such a time as that?

Witness—There was the mate.

Mr. Connon—But he was in the presence of the captain.

Witness—Yes; I heard an order to get the boat, do you mean?

Mr. Connon—You say you do not know who gave the order.

Witness—I heard the captain, I think.

Mr. Connon—Have you any idea who gave the order?

Witness—Well, sir, everything was in such a hubbub.

Mr. Connon—Very much so indeed.

Witness—I fancy it was the captain, sir, but should not like to be certain.

Mr. Peile—You know that an order was given [illegible] to get into the boat?

Witness—Yes, sir, they did. From the time I heard the first explosion until I got into the boat I heard no other explosion. When I got into the boat the flames were coming as far as the half deck hatch, but I can't say whether the deck itself was on fire. I had seen no one except the boy Buddell in the lazarette that morning. I had seen James Craig in the cabin in which he, I, and the steward lived between six and seven. He was then washing himself. I don't know whether or not he had kept watch that morning or not. I saw him again between seven and eight. I don't know where he was at the time I heard the explosion. He was not in the cabin then. I don't know how he was shipped.

Mr. Peile—Did he do duty as a seaman?

Witness—Well, sir, I used to see him messing about the deck at times. (Laughter.)

Mr. Peile—Was he more about the cabin than the general line of ordinary seamen?

Witness—Yes, sir, he used to live there.

Mr. Peile—Well, we will now get into the boat when you boarded it and all left together.

Witness—We pushed off from the ship's side, rowed round her bow and then dropped down towards the stern. They were saying she was settling down by the stern but we saw no signs of it. I thought so myself at first, but when we got a little distance off I could see by the copper-line that she was not. I think the reflection of the fire must have caused it. We remained near the ship for an hour or an hour and a half, and then we saw a buggalow and rowed down to it. The buggalow had her anchor down and was about four or five miles off. There were two or three buggalows about; I did not see any of them when I first got into the boat One of the men pointed it out after we had been in the boat for some time. When we first left the neighbourhood of the ship the fire was up to between the half deck hatch and the main rigging. When we got to the buggalow we made them to understand there was a ship on fire and would they take us and go down, but they replied they would not. We bundled some of the men and their things into it and then the captain, I, and three or four others returned to the ship. The fire then extended well into the waist: close up to the forehouse. The deck round the mainmast was on fire but the mast itself was not touched. The mizenmast had gone long before that—I think when we left the ship to go to the buggalow. The mizentopmast and all that lot went some time before the mizenmast. The second time we got on board the captain ordered me to let go the port anchor. A good bit of chain was ran off the deck. I can't say how many fathoms, I fancy the anchor went to the bottom, but whether it stopped the ship or not I can't tell. We were aboard the ship for about a quarter of an hour. We then got into the boat and dropped astern to see what damage had been done. I noticed that the sternpost was burned right through and the fire was coming out through the afterpart of the rudder. The stern had opened in about a line with the lower deck out and the quarters had fallen. I could not see any of the burning cargo, there was too much flame.

By the Court—The copper was about two feet above the water and the fire had burned through the sternpost about four feet from the copper up.

By Mr. Peile—We laid off and soon afterwards the main hatch and the main rigging took fire and the fire burned very fast. We laid off till sundown and then returned to the pattimar. The mainmast and the foretopmast had gone over the side when we left the second time to go to the buggalow. We left the wreck at four o'clock in the morning and got into Bombay next Tuesday afternoon.

By the Court—I saw some boxes in the boat and believed some of them belonged to the captain and the mate. I did not know of any despatch box. I did not hear any one call out that the ship was settling down by the stern, before I got into the boat. One of the pumps was damaged. I think I could have repaired it, but not that night. There was only one pump and the only other way we could get water was by the pumps. One pump was in order but they were very paltry things at the best of times; they never were worth much since I was in her. I received no orders to get the pumps ready.

Captain Stewart—Did you not think you were responsible for having it right? A.—I don't know under the circumstances, the fire spread rapidly. If we had not got the boat out then, she could not have been got out at all: we could not have got at her.

Mr. Connon—You were an hour and a half at the pattimar and coming back, and after that the fire was not at the fore house and the main rigging was not on fire. Do you still adhere to the opinion that if you had been a quarter of an hour longer in getting the boat out you could not have got it? A.—In five minutes longer, I do not believe we could have got it.

Mr. Connon—How do you account for that? Though we are not all seamen we know something about the two ends of a ship, and it appears that hours after you had left the ship, gone to the pattimar, and come back again, you found the fire had not gone so far as the fore house, the boat being turned up on it? A.—Yes, the boat was in front.

Mr. Connon—And do you mean to say that if you had been five minutes later in getting the boat out you could not have got it? A.—As soon as the mizentopmast got over and the mizentopmast and all the boiling there came down tumbling and burned the staysails, well then, of course, the men on the yard would have been afraid the main sails would catch fire about them and they would not work at the boat.

Mr. Connon—Well, that's all a matter of opinion. Were you ever on board a ship laden with cotton and on fire? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Connon—You have never seen cotton on fire? A.—No.

Mr. Connon—Not even a common light for lighting a pipe? A.—Oh, yes, I have seen as much as that.

Mr. Connon—Well, does it burn up in a blaze as you saw on board the ship? A.—If ever I lighted a piece of cotton I have seen it spit fire and that was all.

Mr. Connon—It seems this blazed up all of a sudden that was not like cotton itself? A.—I don't know what it was at all.

Mr. Connon—Do you really think it was hard compressed cotton? A.—I have no notion of these things. She was a pitch pine ship.

Mr. Connon—What does that mean? That she was not very good stuff? A.—Very good stuff, sir, and very good stuff to burn too. (Laughter.)

Mr. Connon—But we have not heard of very much burning in her yet.

Witness—Oh yes, sir, you can't imagine what it was—the mass of fire there.

Mr. Connon—Oh yes, I can imagine it very well.

Witness—She was burning right down, sir.

Mr. Connon—But eight hours after you left she was burning above water.

Witness—Six or eight feet, sir. Oh yes, there was a mass of fire there I can assure you.

Mr. Connon—To your knowledge was there a bale of cotton in all the hold of the ship on fire?

Witness—I have nothing to do with the cargo, you see sir.

Mr. Connon—But, so far as you can judge, was there?

Witness—I never saw anything of the sort.

Mr. Connon—Are you aware that a single bale of cotton in the hold was on fire?

Witness—I never saw anything of that sort.

Captain Stewart—After this explosion that you heard when in the cabin did you observe the decks at all rise up?

Witness—The maindeck?

Captain Stewart—The deck on which you were standing—the deck above all the cargo.

Witness—I did not notice that. It gave me a shock.

Captain Stewart—Had the explosion occurred below and raised the deck, would it not have been visible from the effect on the doors and bulk-heads on the deck that you were on?

Witness—Probably it would if I had looked; but you see sir, I felt the shock and that was all.

Captain Stewart—I want to know whether you saw the maindeck at all effected or any alterations on the bulk-heads or doors?

Witness—No, I did not notice.

Captain Stewart—You saw no alteration whatever?

Witness—None. I did not notice it at all.

Dr. Dallas—The witness has just said he felt himself lifted up.

Witness—Yes, I did.

Dr. Dallas—Then how do you explain that?

Witness—Yes (lifting himself on his toes and then subsiding on the floor so that the court-room shook again) It gave me a shock like that.

Mr. Connon—Did you raise yourself up? (A laugh.)

Witness—I felt the shock and that is all I can say, sir. As to noticing the deck I did not.

Captain Stewart—I want to ask one question; I am not sure but it was answered before. Did you say if the grating of the upper lazarette was covered?

Witness—I did not see it at all. I had not noticed it for several days before we sailed.

Captain Stewart—Then you don't know whether that hatch was covered or not?

Witness—I don't know, sir.

Mr. Connon—You say you were about an hour and a half about the ship and then went to the pattimar and then back to the ship. How much time was spent, after you set sail for the pattimar, before you returned to the ship and back to the pattimar?

Witness—About two hours.

Mr. Connon—In going to and coming from the ship?

Witness—I should say there was that at any rate. I should think it was about noon when we got back. (A pause,) Oh no, I can tell you better than that. We were at the ship a long time before noon, for they took the rum aboard the pattimar.

Mr. Connon—You have been told that?

Witness—Yes, but I mention that to show that we were aboard at the time.

Martin Livins, able bodied seaman on board the Aurora, was next called. He seemed to be impressed with some idea as to technicalities and remarked—Before I go on my oath I would give you to understand I was not aware I was a witness in this matter at all for I have not received a summons.

Mr. Connon—Oh, you are liable to appear here, and if you were summoned that would be on my written order, and I now give you my verbal order which is as good.

Witness—But if I had been summoned and had not appeared I would have been under a penalty, would I not?

Mr. Connon—You are under a penalty now if you don't take the oath, and that sharp enough. (Laughter.)

Witness—Oh I am willing to give my evidence, sir.

Mr. Connon—Quite willing; I am sure you are.

Witness then deposed in reply to Mr. Peile—I was at the wheel from 6 to 8 o'clock and was relieved at ten minutes after 8 by Dugal M'Carthy. While I was at the wheel I did not see nor smell any smoke nor had I smelt any turpentine. The lazarette scuttles were closed till a quarter past seven when they were opened by a boy named Robert and they remained open till I left the wheel. About a minute after that my attention was called to some smoke coming out as I judged from the skylight. I raised the alarm of fire, but believe the man at the wheel had done so before that. Almost immediately after that, five or seven minutes after, the boat was ordered out. I heard nothing like an explosion.

Mr. Peile—During these two hours you were at the wheel, though that was your principal business, and you no doubt attended to it, you might have seen some person unusual about in that part of the ship?

Witness—I saw nothing unusual.

Mr. Peile—Tell us who you did see,

Witness—I saw the boy Buddel open up the skylights.

Mr. Peile—What did you suppose could have been the cause of that?

Witness—Oh, it is a common occurrence at sea to let all the ventilation into the hatches that you can—into the ship's hold.

Mr. Connon—Have you heard of a man Craig on board?

Witness—He is a stranger to me, sir; in fact I am quite a stranger on board for I only joined the ship here.

Mr Connon—And he only joined here; you did not hear of a man of that name?

Witness—Oh yes, I am perfectly acquainted with his name but nothing more.

Mr. Connon—Did you see him that morning?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Mr. Connon—You are quite sure?

Witness—I am.

Mr. Connon—People could get out and in I suppose to the lazarette without your seeing them, supposing you wanted, at the wheel.

Witness—I don't think so. At any rate to my way of thinking they could not have got access to the lazarette. It is not a common thing on board ship for people in the forepart of the ship to have access to the ship.

Mr. Connon—But they could have got into the lazarette. without you seeing them?

Witness—I don't know the entrances to the lazarette

Mr. Peile here in reply to the Court stated that he did not wish to put any further questions to this witness. He could not finish the case that day for he was to call other three witnesses, unless he had the orders of the Court they were satisfied.

Mr. Connon—I am not satisfied that we ought not to have some more.

Mr. Peile—We ought to have the second mate. [illegible] I don't know at all whether we should not get the Custom House officials to make some enquiries as to the cargo.

Mr. Peile—Anything that you wish to have done I shall see that it is done, but all I understand as referred to me was to report on the loss by fire of the ship.

Mr. Connon—Well, if we had any evidence that the ship was filled with rubbish, of which we have at present only a suspicion, it would be satisfactory to say that without convicting any individual I don't know exactly how to get at it, nor is it our part to get up a case against any one.

Mr. Peile—Nor is it mine, of course I would listen to any suggestion by the Court.

The Court was then adjourned until the following day at 11 o'clock. On Friday the Court met and examined one or two other witnesses and then adjourned to Tuesday when the enquiry will be closed.

THE MISSING LETTERS CASE.

JEWANRAM DHUNASHWER, the assistant to the sub-postmaster at the Mandvie Branch Post Office, Bombay, was again charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Thursday in connection with the detection of a large number of letters, intended by the writers to be sent up-country, but carried off by the prisoner and found concealed in his home and on his person.

Mr. Peile appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw for the defence.

Mr. H. Bailey deposed—I am a superintendent of police in charge of B Division. On the morning of the 14th inst. I met Subedar Abdool Cadur and defendant near the jail at Mazagon. After making certain enquiries of them, I went with them to prisoner's house near the Kalbadevi road. Prisoner unlocked the door of his room, and immediately inside the door there was a wooden box. There was a lock in the eye of the box, but I cannot say whether the box was or was not locked up. Prisoner opened the box. Behind this box were found the 210 letters now produced. They were all very wet, almost in a state of pulp. These letters have always been in my charge, except when I was on my way to this office, when they were in the charge of Subedar Abdool Cadur. In the aforesaid box we found 69 letters, now produced. None of the stamps on these letters have been obliterated by the Post Office employés. These also have been in my possession as above stated. Prisoner said to the Subedar, "Take these letters out of the box," but prisoner made no remark. Just after the box had been closed I found something drop near prisoner's feet, and on taking it up, the subedar and I found it to be the paper now produced. We then looked out of the prisoner's window, and on the roof and a balcony down below we observed thousands of pieces of paper, apparently of letters torn up. I took the prisoner to the Dhobie Talao chowkey, and asked him if he knew why he had been taken up. He said "Yes," and added, "I do this, and the sub-postmaster does the same." I asked him what they did with the stamps, and the prisoner said he got half of them and the sub-postmaster the other half.

To Mr. Pestonjee—I am not sure whether I first saw the policeman Mooraree Essoo on the road or at the prisoner's house after we had completed the search. I did not see any Post Office peon with him or with prisoner and the Subedar when I met them. The prisoner's room was on the second or third storey of a house. When we went up stairs prisoner was ahead of us. I believe that was the only room on that storey. I cannot positively swear that prisoner had had on his person the key with which he unlocked the door of his room. When we proceeded and searched the prisoner's door there was nobody there. I did not see anybody handing a key to defendant on the first floor. One could have been delivered to him without my seeing it After prisoner had unlocked and opened the door he was the first to enter the room. The 210 letters which were found in a wet state had no stamps on them. The stamps appeared to have been removed from them. I found some other papers in the prisoner's room, not in any way connected with the Post Office and have had them in my charge. The aforesaid box contained some cloths, a peon's belt and badge, besides the letters aforesaid found in it. The thousands of pieces that I saw on the roof were very wet indeed. It had previously been raining very hard. They could not be picked up, being almost in a state of pulp. The conversation which took place between prisoner and me at the Dhobie Talao Chowkey was partly in English and partly in Hindoostanee and in the hearing of the Subedar.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until yesterday, when Mr. Peile, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, for the defence.

Abdool Cadur Meeya Jan deposed—I am police inspector doing duty in the B Division. On the 14th inst., Tuesday, between 10 and 11 A. M., police constable Mooraree brought prisoner to me near my house in Moorghee Mohla. The sepoy had a batch of letters with him, the same now produced. I asked prisoner how he had come by the letters and where he was taking them He said he was taking them for distribution in the Market. I pointed out to prisoner that "the letters have not come from up-country; they are intended for transmission from Bombay to upstations." Prisoner said nothing, but stood mute. The sepoy then showed me the postal tickets, ten in number, and said they were found on prisoner's person. I said to prisoner, "They appear to have been removed from the letters; where did you get them?" I, accompanied by the sepoy and the prisoner, then proceeded to Mr. Bailey On our arrival at the Dhobie Talao Chowkey, where we expected to find Mr. Bailey, I learnt he was not there. I asked prisoner where his place of residence was. Prisoner said he had been in the wrong and begged to be forgiven. Prisoner took me to the corner of Withulwadi, on the Kalbadevi road, and pointed out his residence. I placed a policeman, No. 163, as a watch and then proceeded towards Mazagon with the prisoner. Here I fell in with Mr. Bailey on the road. Mr. Bailey, I and prisoner then went to the aforesaid residence. Prisoner opened the door of his room. On one side of a chest, inside the room, the papers now produced were found. They were all wet. The box was opposite to the door of the room, and aforesaid papers were lying between the box and the wall beside which the box stood. At our request the prisoner then opened the box. The batch of letters was found in the box. Mr. Bailey counted them, not I. The papers now produced were found in an open box; and whilst I was looking into and examining them, the prisoner took up from amongst them a paper and rolled [illegible] I snatched it from the prisoner's hand a[illegible] Mr. Bailey. Mr. Bailey took charge of [illegible] out of the window and saw a great many pi[illegible] lying on the roofs down below. Small pie[illegible] torn up. Defendant was then taken into custod[illegible]

To Mr. Pestonjee—When the prisoner was [illegible] to my house I did not search his person. When [illegible] brought prisoner to me he said, "I have [illegible] letters on the person of the prisoner." When [illegible] sepoy brought the prisoner to me there was no peon present. The sepoy produced the postal [illegible] the same time that he produced the letters. T[illegible] were not in the bundle of letters. They were [illegible]selves. A sepoy had previously given me [illegible] about this matter and I had instructed him [illegible] the look-out, and seize any stolen property if [illegible] come across. I had not instructed him to se[illegible] body's person. When I first went to prisoner's ro[illegible] I went up to his door which I found secured [illegible] padlock. The prisoner's room was on the second or third storey. I made no search on this first occasion. Prisoner wanted to open the door, but I told him not to do so. I got P. C. No. 163 from the corner of Withulwadi after my arrival at prisoner's residence. I sent Mooraree to fetch this man, taking the letters and the tickets in my charge. When prisoner, Mooraree, and I, went over to prisoner's room on the first occasion, no one else came there. Prisoner produced the key with which he unlocked the door of his room from his person—I cannot say which particular part of his person. After the door of the room had been opened, prisoner was the first person to enter it. The sepoy Mooraree was not with us when we went over on the second occasion. The search in the prisoner's room was made with his assistance. There were only two boxes in the room—the same I have above alluded to. The padlock which was hanging in the eye of the box was removed by prisoner himself. I cannot say whether or not Mr. Bailey saw prisoner take up the paper I now point out. The pieces of paper lying on the roofs were a thousand or two thousand in number, and they were dry. The search was made at about a quarter past 12 P.M. It was not raining.

To the Magistrate—The pieces of paper lying on the roofs were of various colours.

After the examination of several other witnesses the Magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail till to-day.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Second Sunday after Trinity, 26th June, 1870.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st Celebration.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd celebration and Sermon. Hymn 314.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 169, 329 and 325.

The Offertories to be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon. Hymns 22 and 192.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 15, 189, 142 and (Psalm 3.)

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Matins. Hymns 21 (On this day), and 149 (My God, how wonderful thou art.)

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 157, part 3, (O Jesu! Thou the beauty art), 161 (O God of Hosts), and 11 (Sun of soul!)

Collections for Church expenses.

IN HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon (weather permitting) on board H. M. S. Semiramis by the Rev. W. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G. Bombay, to commence at 11 o'clock A.M.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 24th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 9 cents.

CANNANORE, 24th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 30·005, rainfall 54 cents.

CARWAR, 24th June, 10-10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·96 rainfall 1 inch 98 cents.

TUTICORIN, 24th June, 10 A.M.—Wind south-west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·90.

MANGALORE, 24th June, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 79.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 24th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, service, 24th June, 10-5 A.M.; private, 24th June, 12-50 P.M.; via Turkey, private, 23rd June, 3-27 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 24th June, 11-30 A.M.; via Turkey, 23rd June, 4 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

FORT POLICE COURT.—24TH JUNE.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

GAMBLERS.—Dewjee Parpia and six others were charged with having been found gaming in a common gaming house with instruments of gaming. They pled guilty and were fined ten rupees each. — Mahomed Alluna and another were charged with a similar offence, and were fined ten rupees each.

INDIAN ITEM.

MAJOR BAKER, Station Staff Officer at Dinapore, has been ordered to Meerut to officiate as Brigade Major, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Morland, whose tour of service in that department has expired. Major Eteson is to join Army Head Quarters at once, (possibly to fill the post of Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General there, about to be vacated by Captain W. K. Elles) his duties as Brigade-Major, Calcutta, to be taken up by Captain Birch, Station Staff Officer of Cawnpore.—*Pioneer*.

GENERAL GORDON'S CASE.

(*Overland Mail*, June 3.)

WE have heard a rumour that after all General Gordon is to be sacrificed to the malice* and offended dignity of the Governor of Bombay and the Commander-in-Chief of that Presidency. We have refused to believe it as long as it was possible, because we could not bring ourselves to think that such a gross act of injustice could be perpetrated towards a most gallant soldier and efficient officer with the sanction of the Duke of Argyll, who has always had the reputation of judging for himself by rules of fairness and honour rather than by considerations of expediency. But from the telegram just received that General Selby is appointed to the command of the Mysore division, we fear that the rumour current in military circles is well-founded. If this be so, we shall be surprised to hear that the papers laid before the Secretary of State for India include all the circumstances of the case, together with General Gordon's explanations. This feeling is founded on the fact that, as far as we know, the opinion of every military man who has fully gone into the case is entirely in favour of General Gordon; and, in regard to some portion of the correspondence, great indignation is expressed that a general officer should be subjected to such treatment. The proceeding affects the whole army, and we shall refuse to consider it as merely a local question, but as one in which all are interested. What has been meted out to General Gordon may be measured to any other officer who may have the misfortune to be disliked by a superior officer—or a Governor—and therefore we do not mean to let the subject drop. We tender our apologies to General Gordon if we shall carry it further than he would desire, but, for the sake of the army, we mean to open up some antecedent matters which, if they do not belong to General Gordon's case, at least show the sort of men who have been engaged in his persecution, and we shall be assisted in this by the contents of a certain Blue-book on Scinde matters, published some years ago.

THE ANDAMANS.

THE publication, as an official paper, of Dr. Day's report on the fisheries of the Andaman Islands, leads us to suppose that the Indian Government has it in intention to make the sea which already imprisons our native convicts, also support them. That the experiment would be attended with but little cost is amply proved by Dr. Day, who tell us that some of the prisoners understand perfectly well the mysteries of canoe-making, while all know how to convert coarse fibre (with which the islands naturally abound) into nets and lines. That the risk attendant on the experiment would be even less than the cost can scarcely be doubted, when we know that in four hours four men caught 260 pounds weight of sardines, and might go on for several months in the year catching at the same enormous rate. Sardines, however, are only one of the many sources from which Government might fairly draw a revenue. Fish oil could be produced simply *ad libitum*, and the quantity of the dried fish which might be exported is limited only by the capacities of the sea. Isinglas, pearls and coral may also be mentioned as possible objects of manufacture. The subject is worthy of the attention which Government has bestowed upon it and even of more.—*Pioneer*.

CURRENCY.

THE following is a statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, and of the amount of coin and bullion reserve and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, on the 31st May 1870:—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	3,38,55,440	1,15,64,890	1,26,22,487	3,16,77,590
Madras	57,64,039	40,34,636	17,28,404	57,63,040
Bombay	3,33,96,820	1,24,17,950	1,37,52,944	3,25,26,910
Allahabad	31,48,440	29,93,259	11,03,291	40,96,550
Lahore	16,27,270	19,23,313	7,06,037	26,29,350
Calicut	8,58,510	8,33,221	1,00,059	9,33,280
Trichinopoly	8,25,250	10,05,931	1,00,059	11,05,990
Vizagapatam	3,3[illegible],670	2,44,631	1,00,059	3,44,690
Nagpore	2[illegible],46,390	20,76,218	5,47,902	26,24,120
Kurrachee	21,[illegible]2,270	28,14,494	5,00,106	33,14,600
Akola	14,83,940	17,81,910	......	17,81,910
Total	8,68,19,080	4,17,14,458	3,12,55,364	8,88,19,080

* The word is unjust and inapplicable.

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OM RACES.

Y DAY.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

[BELL'S-LIFE'S" ACCOUNT.]

[illegible] EVER NEW" signs the poet enthusi- [illegible] favourite landscape, and if the same [illegible] be said of the Derby Day, it at least [illegible] ever invariably presents some fresh [illegible]. Who on Wednesday morning [illegible] that the Derby was at hand; the [illegible] noon were semi-deserted, for crowds [illegible] lous city pent" were off to the Surrey [illegible] road or rail, more especially the latter, and [illegible] sellers, "button-hole flower" sellers and vendors of "box o' lights" literally besieged one on the way to the railway station. The weather was not over promising, but beyond a smart shower shortly after twelve o'clock the rain, welcome as it would have been in many quarters, "kept off," and the day proved altogether favourable. Having touched upon that unavoidable topic, the weather, next have we to allude to the attendance which if not quite so large as on certain previous occasions, when the race has been looked upon as a more open one, was very great. Talk of racing being no longer the national pastime—nonsense! What brought that mighty mass of eager spectators together, thousands upon thousands of whom had not a sovereign upon the Derby, if racing is not still the pride and glory of the land? Wednesday was truly a red letter day in the calendar: there, on the health-giving downs of Surrey, might be seen the heir apparent to the Throne, with his brothers-in-law, Prince Christian and the Prince of Teck, and his Majesty the King of the Belgians. And here, too, released for awhile from the care and worry of office, was the Prime Minister, who appeared to take a vast interest in the exciting scene, Lord Granville, who loves "a bit of racing," and many other members of the "upper and lower houses." It was truly a welcome sight; here was Mr. Gladstone quietly listening to Admiral Rous, who was evidently giving the Premier the benefit of his racing experience, and here—not on "opposite benches" for the nonce—were to be seen grouped together "honourable members" of various shades of politics. And now turn we for a brief space to the other side of the course. What a glorious sight is "the hill" with its dense rows of carriages, the ladies' dresses of various hues, imparting a charm to the entire scene, and as a further proof that the love of English racing is not confined to Englishmen, there was the Nawab of Bengal and his sons, who were seated in a carriage opposite the Stand. Meantime, wagering on the Derby goes merrily on; Macgregor—for "what's to beat him?" is still the cry—advances in the market, odds of 9 to 4 being laid on him, while Camel is evidently under suspicion; Prince of Wales, on the other hand, like his illustrious namesake, seems to be very popular on the Downs, and Kingcraft becomes a better favourite.

We have so often deprecated the practice of overcrowding the card on occasions of big festivals, that it is only fair to state that this charge has never been laid against the Epsom authorities. Four races are the "leather and prunella" portion of the Derby Day, and even this allowance affords a strong contrast to the good old times, as a hundred years since a £50 Plate and a Match comprised the sport on the first day, while another £50 Plate was the sole event of the second day. Then again on the third day, a "give and take" Plate, won by Capt. O'Kelly's Milksop, aged, 14 hands and five-eighths of an inch high, weight 8st 11lb 6oz, was the "be all and end all" of the afternoon, while a four mile Plate, in heats, of the standard £50 value, was alone run on the fourth and last day of the meeting, the Derby not being instituted until ten years later. In 1820 the programme on the first day consisted of four races with no added money; on the second day of three races, including the Derby, which was won by an outsider, Sailor, in a field of fifteen runners, and on the third day of two races, Caroline, winning the Oaks with thirteen competitors. It will thus be seen that our forefathers preferred quality to quantity, and we repeat that the policy of Messrs. Dorling in keeping down their programme to a sensible limit on the all important Wednesday is deserving of emulation in other quarters, as it promotes alike the comfort and convenience of three-fourths of the visitors. The moving incidents, extraneous from the sport, having already been alluded to, we can dive without further delay into actual details, and the Town Plate, which opened the ball at 2 o'clock, was disputed by a party of twelve. La Rose, who disappointed Blanton's partisans much in the Spencer Plate, soon advancing into warm favoritism. Two others, Sphynx and Patrician, were freely supported, and the first named, for whom Mr. Crawley gave 230 guineas at Mr. Pryor's sale last November, looked like bringing off a similar main to that she accomplished here fourteen months since, after a dead heat with Lady Lavender, until La Rose reached her opposite the Stand and snatched the verdict away by a head. Only an hour now intervened before the decision of the ninety-first Derby, and when the "shutters" were sent out from the weighing room, the absentees of the twenty coloured were Temple, Champion, Tabernacle, The Recorder, and Claudius, whereby the field became the smallest on record since 1854, and of the same strength as in 1820. The withdrawal of Champion releasing Maidment, he wore the colours of his second master on Muster and the pilot of Pretender, Johnny Osborne, therefore had no mount, while the doubts which existed with regard to the steersman of Macgregor were set at rest by Fordham donning the yellow jacket. We were alone in our announcement that Daley would not renew his Two Thousand connection with Macgregor, and considering that he had worked hard for a month to reduce himself to the weight, it was hard lines for him to be taken off at the eleventh hour, especially as he could have ridden on a 3lb saddle. Of course Mr. Merry had a right to consult his own interest with a Derby at stake; but still it was barely justice to Daley after his abstinence, the more particularly as, not dreaming of the fell overthrow which awaited the son of Macaroni and Necklace, he was very anxious to win another "blue riband" before withdrawing himself altogether from 8st 10lb races, in which we may state he will not again attempt to take part. As already intimated, one of the earliest moves when the knights of the pencil assembled in the ring was the opening of a warm fire against Camel, and, with his adherents unable to stem the torrent of opposition, he quickly retreated to 100 to 7, while in the meanwhile the odds on Macgregor increased until 2 to 1 and 9 to 4 became the ruling quotation; in fact we heard of 7,000 to 3,500 being laid from one quarter alone. Never had there been such a strong favourite, with the Wild Dayrell and Lord Lyon precedents cast into the shade, and although Kingcraft once saw 14 to 1, he subsequently receded to 20 to 1 (2,200 to 100 was twice betted by a noble amateur), leaving Camel, who revived a trifle at the finish, and Prince of Wales in better demand. Palmerston, generally liked in the paddock, was steady, at 20 to 1; and having mentioned that King o' Scots came to 25 to 1, when Camel exhibited signs of wavering, it need only be added in connection with market operations, that the run for situations was chiefly on Kingcraft, Palmerston, Prince of Wales, and Cymbal.

The visitors to the paddock were not rewarded by the sight of anything very grand in the way of horseflesh, and, as has become customary of late years (and a very bad custom it is), the favourite did not show there at all. As we have before pointed out, people pay their money to enter this enclosure under the impression that they will be enabled by so doing to take stock of each and all of the runners. If, therefore, the first favourite for the Derby and the absolute winner of that race are dressed elsewhere it is only natural that folks who have paid for paddock tickets should grumble, and that not a little. For a long time it appeared as if the "dressing room" was to be comparatively deserted, and not until a much later hour than usual did gazers begin to congregate in what is certainly one of the most picturesque and charming saddling enclosures the land contains. The short grass spoke volumes as to the cold and backward nature of the present spring, and lucky was it that the herbage was not more luxuriant, or the drenching shower that fell in the middle of the day would have rendered the "touting" of the Derby horses something akin to the search for snipes in a Dutch swamp. It does not often happen that any episode of a nature in the least comic occurs during the time the cracks are being put to rights, but this year there was an exception to the rule, and that exception was furnished by the owner of a horse hitherto looked upon as almost mythical—a steed rejoicing in the name of Cockney Boy. Strange stories had been brought home respecting this redoubtable nag by visitors to Chelmsford, where he ran in the Queen's Plate, but few anticipated seeing his name on the card, or the horse himself elevated to the dignity of a starter for the greatest race of the year. One of the earliest arrivals in the paddock, he was paraded about for a long time before a crowd of curious gazers, who were not at all sparing of that species of wit which is always abundant at Epsom on the Derby Day. The horse is an untrained, almost unbroke little brute, with an awful near hock, and unmistakable marks of having been in the wars. The lad in charge walked him briskly in nearly every quarter of the paddock, greeted wherever he went by the undisguised merriment and contempt of the stable boys who were looking after the other horses. The starting of such a wretch cannot be too strongly condemned even as a joke, and the only particle of sense in connection with the affair was the remark of the boy on being "chaffed" respecting his charge that "one must do something for a living." We may simplify what must of necessity be a brief notice of the appearance of the Derby horses by stating that Macgregor was not saddled in the paddock, that Kingcraft, still looking rather light, but a gentleman all over, passed through it hurriedly, and that Joseph Dawson's trio made their appearance very late, after, indeed, many people had left in order to take up their positions to view the race. King o' Scots pleased no good judge of horseflesh, and Camel, too, was universally condemned, whilst Normanby, although a blood-like, well-shaped, and taking colt, attracted little of the attention that would have been his share had nothing happened to him on the previous day. Bonny Swell was early on the spot, and contrary to usual custom, was not paraded, as Bloss's horses usually are, round the picturesque old thorn bush that forms a landmark in the enclosure. He looked well trained and healthy, but is rather a short, cobby youngster, scarcely giving the idea that staying will be his *forte*. Bay Roland was a fine-topped and commanding horse, spoilt by curby hocks, and a bad dragging style of walking. The trainer had, however, done his duty well by him, a remark that applies with full force to Wadlow as regards Muster, as the latter, a colt with nothing taking about him, was as fit as he could be made. It is scarcely necessary to say that he was almost entirely overlooked and neglected by the critics, and the majority were probably ignorant that the horse was in the paddock at all. Nobleman again looked as well and fit as hands could make him, and stripped a greatly improved colt. A trifle undersized, perhaps, he is still cast in the lines of a racehorse, and so well did he show as he walked backwards and forwards, with a free, elastic step, and the famous Whitewall polish on his coat, that many good judges were quite prepared to see him run in very different form to that he presently displayed. Cymbal had more the character of a T. Y. C. winner than of a colt likely to get the Derby course, and although a fine quartered horse, he is sadly light below the knee, and disfigured, too, by a curby hock. Sarsfield arched his neck, and walked in a flashy peacocky way that found him some admirers amongst the Cockney element present, but the possibility of his racing with horses of character was pooh-poohed by the initiated. Prince of Wales attracted a vast deal of attention, and is by no means a bad stamp of horse taking him all in all, with considerable family likeness to Friponnier about his "ends." He is, however, light about the middle and in the loins, and was not by any means so muscular a horse as we had been led to expect he would prove. Nobleman and Palmerston were, to our thinking, the best trained of the horses that were in the paddock, and the condition in which the latter stripped reflected the highest credit on Alec Taylor, who had got him fit to run for a kingdom. He is a little short, but all a race horse, with a rare back, and very good quarters. A more muscular horse was not bridled during the week, and he looked like going on after all his rivals were in trouble, an appearance that was nearly borne out by the result of the race.

As we have just noted the plan adopted with Blair Athol, Lord Lyon, and Pretender of not saddling in the paddock was followed out with Macgregor; and soon after the Town Plate had been run Fordham and Tass Parker started over to Sherwood's, where Waugh awaited them, and the crack's toilette was made away from the common gaze. He then walked round the course to Tattenham corner, and no sooner did he attract attention from the brightness of his yellow quarter sheet, than he was surrounded by a crowd of people who never left him until the stable light weight, Butters, dismounted below the distance in favour of Fordham. The others, with the notable exception of Kingcraft, who proceeded direct from the paddock to the starting post, filed on to the course in procession, headed by Martin Starling, and the appearance of the Hackney Marsh trained Cockney Boy excited a burst of laughter, indeed he would have been far more at home in a butcher's cart than amongst even one of the worst all-round samples, perhaps, that ever contested the Derby. The annual dog was quite disregarded in witticisms to which the beefy East-Ender gave rise, and whereas he lost (?) the Chelmsford Queen's Plate by running against a post, he now missed an opportunity of *distinguishing* himself among the pets of the period by beginning badly and coming to grief through a collision with a spectator in the first quarter of a mile. With no wish to drag out our report to an interminable length, we shall not reproduce *in seriatim* the account of the race given below, and glancing therefore at the principal features only, it will be enough to say that Camel justified the anathemas of his opponents by never once showing in the race, while the imputations cast upon the stamina of Prince of Wales were borne out by his dying away a quarter of a mile from home. Even at this point the bold Macgregor was going his best, and although his thick-and-thin admirers did not despair of Fordham squeezing him to victory as long as he kept company with Palmerston, Bonny Swell, and Muster, Kingcraft, last but one in descending the hill from Tattenham corner, came out full of running below the distance, and won Lord Falmouth his first Derby in the easiest fashion by four lengths. In the severe battle for places Palmerston saved the £300 by a neck from Muster, who finished in turn half a length before Macgregor; and thus, to more abundantly than ever realise the glorious uncertainty of the Turf, the colt who could win the Two Thousand without apparently being extended, could not secure a situation a month later in the Derby, his conquerors being—firstly, a horse who was five lengths and three-quarters behind him at Newmarket; secondly, a horse who had not done all that was asked of him in his trial; and thirdly, a horse who was "nowhere" in the Chester Cup, with 5st 10lb., and a bad third to Bonny Swell and Coutts in the Dee Stakes. Admitting that Kingcraft's superior two year old form would allow of his reversing places with Normanby, and also beating all the public candidates, barring Macgregor, Muster is the great stumbling block to those who would try to justify the result on paper, and for our own part we should give up the attempt in despair, did not the turning of tables on Bonny Swell illustrate the falseness of Muster's Cestrian overthrows. Still it was a matter of unalloyed surprise notwithstanding to find Bonny Swell head and head with Macgregor for the last half mile, and we will infer, for the sake of feasibility and argument, that the favourite's straight fore legs interfered with his coming down hill, as he pulled up leg weary, and may be incapacitated from active exertions at Ascot, unless plenty of rain falls in the interim, albeit he was apparently sound when he left for home on Thursday morning. Macgregor's defeat is analogous with that of The Wizard and Diophantus, both of whom won the Two Thousand with equal ease, and the public who had backed Sunshine in the winter, clinging to her with their usual tenacity, were rather harsh in reference to the policy Mr. Merry pursued with her, as on the Middle Park form she was bound to have been with Kingcraft. The prolonged cheering which greeted Kingcraft on his way back to the scale was of the heartiest nature, and in these days when our national pastime is supposed to be on a "trial," it was most opportune for this great object of ambition to fall to the share of a model patron like Lord Falmouth, with a horse of his own breeding. His lordship seldom bets a shilling, and we hope that Dame Fortune will never be chary in showering her favours upon a nobleman who lends honour to the Turf by a policy worthy of his position and character. We warmly endorse the congratulations which were showered upon Matthew Dawson, and it is rather singular that he should train the Derby winner of 1860 and 1870, and on the second occasion be opposed to an unparalleled favourite belonging to the gentleman for whom he prepared the honest Thormanby ten years previously. No man commands greater respect in his profession, and during the two years he has had charge of Lord Falmouth's horses (Queen Bertha, the 1863 Oaks victress, was trained at Whitewall, after which W. Boyce managed a small string at Newmarket), he can, apart from Kingcraft, point to stakes of no mean importance won by Gertrude, Atlantis, &c. Kingcraft, who is the first of the sons of King Tom enrolled in the [illegible] old engagements, of which he lost the first and two last, albeit he counted the Chesterfield, the Ham Produce at Goodwood, the York Convivial, and the Buckenham Produce at Newmarket amongst his intermediate achievements. Previous to his *debut* at Ascot, wherein Mahonia unaccountably wore him down by a head, he was backed in hundreds down to 12 to 1 for the Derby, and this support having been renewed from time to time in the summer, autumn, and winter, the bookmakers, as a rule, are losers by the result; while on the other hand, many backers, who reckoned their early investments as gone after the Two Thousand, unexpectedly "landed" on their feet. Owing to his delicate constitution Kingcraft was always considered uncertain, and his never-to-be-forgotten "two heads" struggle with Frivolity and Sunshine in the Middle Park Plate so upset him that he could make no sort of a fight with Hester and Sunlight in the Criterion nearly a fortnight later. He is a dainty feeder, and the mild policy pursued with him since the Two Thousand answered to perfection. Indeed he pulled up strong and sound, and as things were must have had at least 10lb. in hand. His engagements at Ascot are the Prince of Wales' Stakes (10lb. extra), the Ascot Derby (10lb. extra), and the Seventeenth Triennial; after which he has the St. Leger, two Stakes at the First October Meeting, two at the Second October, and one at the Houghton before him. With average luck most of these must fall to his share, and it is superfluous to state that Tom French, who has always been his pilot, will be able to ride comfortably, as the extras raise him above 9st in each race. Fordham's luck in the Derby has now passed into a proverb, and it was most mortifying to him for Macgregor to cut up so badly, the more especially as general sympathy was alienated from his chance by Mr. Merry's refusal to give Daley the mount, after he had denied himself for days, in order to retire with another Hermit achievement. Although French is rightly considered one of the finest artists the century has produced, he had never won either of the three great events of the season before, his nearest approach being two seconds, with Christmas Carol in '65, and the dark Savernake in '66, and the Newmarket jockey enjoys so much respect from his invariable good conduct that his share in the triumph was keenly appreciated. Kingcraft is a bloodlike looking colt, has a lean head and neck, good depth of girth, and very clean and well-placed shoulders; not over large barrel, nor does he exhibit any great power behind the saddle. He has nicely-turned quarters, with beautifully-defined hocks and knees, pasterns, and feet. He stands 16 hands, and is a light yellow bay, with black points, and one white heel off side behind. Kingcraft is the second foal of Woodcraft, a nine year old mare, by Voltigeur out of the dam of Ostreger and Laneret, who was bred by Mr George Bryan, and won races at Chelmsford and Yarmouth in her second year. Ysolt, the two year old out of her by Dundee, is now at Heath House, with no engagements before Stockbridge, the yearling at Mereworth Castle being by Saunterer, while the mare, we believe, threw a foal to Blair Athol this season. The hope of "Ould Ireland," Sarsfield, did not run badly for Yorkminster, and the positions obtained by Palmerston and Muster are naturally feathers in the cap of two comparatively obscure sires, Brocket and Tim Whiffler, so that there will be doubtless keen competition for the own brother to Mr. Stirling Crawford's colt when Sir Lydston Newman's young stock are brought on to the Green at Hampton on Saturday week. Muster was bred by Mr. J. Watson, at whose yearling sale last year his half-sister by Newminster, Lady Temple, was purchased by J. Johnstone for 250gs; but she has no engagement except the Oaks of '71. Dealing briefly with the remaining items, eight juveniles sported silk in the Stanley Stakes, and as Mr. Merry's King of the Forest, a big handsome colt, by Scottish Chief out of Lioness, had the reputation of being pounds superior to Perth, he was all the rage, with odds of 2 to 1 laid on him at the finish. Nothing else was mentioned save Bicycle, who atoned for her Salisbury defeat from Lizzie Cowl and Wortley, by racing the favourite home a "cracker" from the distance, and flooring the odds by a head, to the chagrin of many of John Day's usual followers, as the flourish of trumpets with King of the Forest, and the Salisbury form threw them completely off the scent. The winner (own sister to the Swift), by Blair Athol out of Terrific, by Touchstone out of Guznee, by Pantaloon, was purchased by Mr. H. Morris for 160 guineas, at the first Middle Park sale, previous to which she had cost Mr. Blenkiron 300 guineas when a foal at Fairfield, her dam being also purchased for the Kentish harem at twice the figure. Agnes, plunged on as a certainty for the Bentinck Plate, was never in the hunt with Visage, who, it will be remembered, disappointed Mr. Hodgman very much in a handicap at headquarters the last day of the Two Thousand week, and he had comparatively nothing on him, although he was sufficiently confident to bet an even pony a quarter of a mile from home. Of the twenty two-year olds entered for the Epsom Manor Stakes only Feronia failed to put in an appearance, and it looked the correct thing to stand the Tamara filly, until the market revealed a better from the same stable in the colt by Knight of St. Patrick out of Seville. This young gentleman was served up with such a rattle that we saw 500 to 400 taken in a bet; but Mr. Rayner had a better than the Tamara filly in Ushant, and this pretty daughter of Amsterdam and Tease-me-not subsequently came such a cracker in the betting, that 2 to 1 was again cried on the field. The bookmakers who did not lay against the Tamara filly before the demonstration with Mr. Chaplin's "right article" could scarcely lay any price "bar two," and to show how skilfully the *coups* had been planned, Ushant and the Seville colt came away by themselves from the distance, the latter winning by a neck. In the claims which followed Mr. Rayner, of course, took the winner, for whom Mr. Chaplin gave 300 guineas at Lord Exeter's sale last year, when his dam with an own brother at foot, and covered by Knight of the Thistle, was purchased also by the Squire of Blankney, for 120 guineas.

THE 91ST DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three year olds; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 5lb; the second received 300 sovs, and the third 150 sovs out of the stakes; one mile and a half; 253 subs.

12. Lord Falmouth's b c Kingcraft, by King Tom, 8st 10lb	T. French	1
18. Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's br c Palmerston, by Brocket, 8st 10lb	T. Chaloner	2
11. Lord Wilton's bk c Muster, by Tim Whiffler, 8st 10lb	Maidment	3
2. Mr. Jos. Dawson's b c King o' Scots, by King Tom, 8st 10lb	J. Covey	0
3. Mr. Jos. Dawson's ch c Camel, by Thormanby, 8st 10lb	Custance	0
4. Capt. Machell's b c Bonny Swell, by Macaroni, 8st 10lb	Jeffery	0
5. Mr. Merry's b c Macgregor, by Macaroni, 8st 10lb	Fordham	0
7. Sir R. Pigot's b c Bay Roland, by Fitz-Roland, 8st 10lb	E. Martin	0
8. Mr. J. B. Morris's b c Prince of Wales, by Chevalier d'Industrie, 8st 10lb	Cannon	0
9. Lord Stamford's ch c Normanby, by Thormanby, 8st 10lb	Grimshaw	0
10. Mr. J. J. Ellis's ch c Cymbal, by Kettledrum, 8st 10lb	Lynch	0
18. Mr. Bowes's b c Nobleman, by The Marquis, 8st 10lb	Morris	0
15. Mr. F. Murphy's ch c Sarsfield, by York Minster, 8st 10lb	M. Murphy	0
17. Mr. W. Rogers's ch c The Cockney Boy, by Knight Templar, 8st 10lb	Robertson	0
19. Mr. Cartwright's b c Ely Appleton, by Ely, 8st 10lb	J. Adams	0

BETTING AT STARTING.

9 to 4 on Macgregor	50 to 1 agst Normanby
100 to 9 agst Camel	50 to 1 — Bonny Swell
100 to 8 — Prince of Wales	1000 to 15 — Muster
20 to 1 — Kingcraft	1000 to 15 — Nobleman
20 to 1 — Palmerston	1000 to 15 — Ely Appleton
30 to 1 — King o' Scots	1000 to 10 — Bay Roland
50 to 1 — Cymbal	1000 to 10 — Sarsfield

With the usual hour allowed for the weighing out and saddling of the Derby candidates, holders of paddock tickets anticipated an opportunity of carefully criticising the field of fifteen; but they were again doomed to partial disappointment, as Macgregor was put through his toilette at Sherwood's, while Kingcraft did not even take part in the preliminary. Sarsfield was the first of the paddock lot to make his appearance, followed down the course by Bay Roland, Ely Appleton, Nobleman, Palmerston, Cymbal, and Bonny Swell, of whom Nobleman showed the way in the canter past, with Macgregor, Ely Appleton, Bay Roland, and Cymbal next, and Joseph Dawson's three by themselves in the rear. No time having been lost either by the officials or the police, they filed down to the post within five minutes of the appointed three o'clock. Save for the hanging back of Cockney Boy, who, by the by, had excited the risible faculties of the company in the highest degree, the flag might have fallen at the first time of asking, as all the others, headed by Macgregor, Nobleman, and King o' Scots, were in motion. At the second attempt Cockney Boy fared no better; but the journey, nevertheless, was commenced, with the colours of Muster and Palmerston prominently discernible in front for a few strides, when Muster was pulled behind, and Palmerston took a slight lead from Macgregor, King o' Scots, Cymbal, and Prince of Wales, in whose wake followed Ely Appleton, Sarsfield, and Camel. The next lot consisted of Normanby, Bonny Swell, and Nobleman, with Muster, Kingcraft, and Bay Roland astern if we except the erratic Cockney Boy, who after rolling about, came in collision with a spectator, in crossing the gravel road opposite Sherwood's house and brought his jockey to grief. At this point, with the pace only moderate, King o' Scots drew about a neck in front of Palmerston, Macgregor lying at their girths, with Prince of Wales fourth on the inside, Cymbal having been dropped back a couple of lengths to the company of Sarsfield, Camel, and Ely Appleton, until they had got half way through the furzes, when Bay Roland became the decided whipper-in behind Nobleman and Kingcraft. Immediately after passing the mile post Bonny Swell began to rapidly improve his position on the outside, and at the top of the hill he was in close pursuit of King o' Scots, Palmerston, Macgregor, and Prince of Wales with whom so far no further change had taken place. This body was quite clear of Sarsfield, Camel, Normanby, Muster, and Ely Appleton, in descending the hill, with Nobleman, Kingcraft, and Bay Roland forming the rear guard, in Indian file, until approaching Tattenham Corner, when Muster began to catch the leaders, of whom Prince of Wales hung out signals of distress as soon as they were fairly in the straight line. In crossing the road Bonny Swell came out with a slight command of Palmerston, and the pair drew a couple of lengths away from Macgregor and King o' Scots, of whom the latter was beaten a quarter of a mile from home, where his comrade, Camel, signally failed in an effort to reach the van, and Muster, on the top ground, took up the running. He was very hardpressed by Bonny Swell and Palmerston, with Macgregor at their quarters on the whip hand to below the distance, where, however, Kingcraft, who, comparatively unobserved under the rails, had been coming up hand over hand, shot out and cleared his horses in about half a dozen strides at the foot of the hill. The favourite, upon whom Fordham had been for some time uneasy, was then effectually in trouble; and Bonny Swell striking his flag opposite the betting ring, Kingcraft improved his quickly-acquired lead to the end, and won easily by four lengths from Palmerston, who, ridden hard for a place, recaught Muster half a dozen strides from the chair, and beat him for second honours by a neck. Quite two lengths from Lord Wilton's colt the favourite was fourth, unplaced by the judge, Prince of Wales on the far side a good fifth, Bonny Swell sixth, Sarsfield seventh, Ely Appleton eighth, Normanby ninth, Camel tenth, King o' Scots eleventh, and Cymbal twelfth, the two last being Bay Roland and Nobleman. Net value of the stakes, £6,175. Time, 2min. 45sec.

PEDIGREE, PERFORMANCES, AND ENGAGEMENTS OF THE WINNER.

PEDIGREE.—Kingcraft, b c, bred by Lord Falmouth, is by King Tom out of Woodcraft, by Voltigeur, her dam by Venison out of Wedding Day, by Camel out of Margellina, by Whisker, &c.

[illegible] was beaten a head by Mahonia, 8st 7lb, in the Triennial. Newmarket July, carrying 8st 10lb, won the Chesterfield Stakes, beating Cestus, 8st 10lb, by two lengths; St. George 8st 10lb, Mahonia, 8st 8lb, and ten others. At Goodwood, carrying 8st 7lb, won the Ham Stakes, beating Sunlight, 8st 10lb, by half a length. York August, carrying 9st, won the Convivial Stakes, beating Colonne, 8st 3lb, by a length; Nobleman, 8st 7lb, Performer, 8st 10lb, and Falkland, 8st 12lb. Newmarket First October, carrying 8st 10lb, won the Buckenham Post Produce Stakes, beating Normanby, 8st 10lb, by a head; same meeting, carrying 8st 10lb, won the Triennial, beating Nobleman, 8st 10lb, by six lengths; Linsey Woolsey, 8st 10lb; and four others. Newmarket Second October, carrying 8st, walked over for the October Produce Stakes; same meeting, carrying 9st 2lb, was third for the Middle Park Plate, won by Frivolity, 8st 10lb; Sunshine, 8st 13lb, second; Barford third; and thirteen others not placed. Newmarket Houghton, carrying 9st 1lb, was third for the Criterion, won by Hester, 8st 8lb, beaten four lengths by Sunlight, 8st 8lb (second): seven others not placed.—(1870) Newmarket First Spring Meeting, carrying 8st 10lb, was third, beaten by Normanby, 8st 10lb (second) for the Two Thousand, won by Macgregor, 8st 11lb. At Epsom won the Derby, and walked over for the Surrey Foal Stakes.

ENGAGEMENTS.—1870. At Ascot, in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, the Ascot Derby, and the Ascot Triennial. At Doncaster, in the St. Leger and Doncaster Stakes. At Newmarket First October, in the Triennial Produce and Newmarket St. Leger. Second October, in the Select Stakes and Newmarket Derby. Houghton Meeting, in the All-aged Stakes, and a Free Handicap of 100 sovs each, A.F.

A STATISTICAL CORRESPONDENT states that "on the 1st of January 1870 the number of Dissenters' places of worship in England and Wales was 17,589, nearly 11,000 of this belonged to the Methodist, under which denomination Wesleyans are included. Those of the Independants or Congregationalists were 2,252, and those of the Baptists 1,818. 761 are entered as belonging to those who object to be designated by any distinctive appellation. The Roman Catholic places of worship were 639, those of the Quakers 372, those of the Latter Day Saints or Mormons 86, while there were but 20 synagogues of the Jews. The Moravians or United Brethren had 27 places of worship, the new Church or new Jerusalem Church 23, and the One Holy Catholic Apostolic Church 24. The Presbyterian places of worship are less than we should have anticipated, but 124 in all."

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. S. LAING, JUNIOR.—A painful interest was excited in the Courts at Westminster on May 27 by the sudden illness and death of Mr. Laing. The learned gentleman, while conducting an arbitration case, was seized with faintness, and was removed to the housekeeper's room on the third floor. Dr. Bond, of Parliament street, and Dr. Fincham, of the Westminster Hospital, were sent for, and were unremitting in their attention, but in the short space of three hours the attack, which proved to be effusion on the brain, terminated fatally. Mr. Laing was the eldest son of Mr. S. Laing, late M.P. for the Wick Burghs, and formerly Finance Minister for India. He was educated at Harrow, and graduated at Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1866, and had already attained a considerable success in his profession. He leaves a widow, to whom he has been married only a few months.

MR. WALDIE, who gave the late Sir James Simpson the hint about chloroform which he turned to such noble account, was not, as has been generally stated, a Liverpool chemist, but was a chemist and bookseller at Linlithgow. He had one day some of the liquid in a saucer, when a gentleman entered the shop with a little dog. The chloroform was placed upon the ground to be out of the way, and presently the dog was discovered lying by the side of the saucer unconscious, and apparently dead. After a time, however, while the stranger was mourning over the loss of his pet, the dog moved his limbs, and gradually regained consciousness. Mr. Waldie began to think he had made a discovery, and after having administered chloroform to a number of cats with the same result, was confirmed in his belief. He went to Edinburgh to relate his story to some medical man, and at the suggestion of a friend called upon Professor Simpson. After that interview Simpson tried a number of experiments, and proved beyond all question the virtues of chloroform as an anæsthetic. In remembering the blessing conferred upon the world by the great man who has just departed, it is interesting to remember also the simple manner in which the discovery was made. Had Mr. Waldie been a person of less intelligence than he was, it is possible that the triumph of 1847, which made Simpson the greatest benefactor of his age, might have been delayed for many years. Chloroform, it will be remembered, was discovered by Soubeiran in 1831, so that the composition had been long known to chemists before its special property was ascertained.—*Daily News.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

A WORK of considerable interest and extent might be written on the subject of Cosmetics, and the diversified modes of Personal Embellishment resorted to by various nations in different ages of the world. The singular, and often dissimilar, tastes which have influenced mankind in this respect, would afford a volume no less amusing than instructive; but we will venture to affirm, that no preparations for the toilet, either of ancient or modern times, can vie in excellence with the admirable productions of Messrs. Rowland, whose invaluable Kalydor in particular—a cream-like balmy preparation—affords the most mild and safe yet efficacious preservation, ever afforded for perpetuating the beauty of the skin, and the charms of youth and loveliness. In India, of all countries, its properties are most appreciated, as the great demand for it testifies. Purchasers are particularly warned not to allow spurious imitations to be palmed off on them, many of which are imported and sold by unprincipled shopkeepers. The genuine article may be obtained at most of the respectable Chemists and Storekeepers throughout India.

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette, June 4.*)

COLONEL PAGE will be appointed to the Deputy Quartermaster-Generalship in British Caffraria, vice Colonel C. Elmhirst.

The post of Deputy Adjutant-General in Canada, vacated by Colonel J. E. Thackwell, C.B., will not be filled up.

The post of Deputy-Adjutant Quartermaster-General for Ireland will not be filled up. A number of staff appointments have not yet been settled.

Colonel A. M. M'Donald, late of the 7th Depot Battalion, Winchester, will be appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the South-Eastern District, vice Colonel J. W. Cox, C.B., on the 1st proximo.

Captain F. J. Connell, late adjutant of the Bristol recruiting district, has been appointed to the vacancy amongst the Staff Officers of Pensioners. Captain Connell will succeed Captain C. G. Mackenzie at Cavan.

Captain and Brevet-Major W. W. Lynch, 2nd Queen's, Brigade-Major at Chatham, will be the Military Secretary to Major-General W. Munro, C.B., the newly-appointed commandant of the troops in the West Indies.

Major-General Percy Hill, C.B., late of the 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade, who was promoted a major-general in January last, will succeed Major-General D. Rainier in the command of a division of the Bengal Army.

Assistant-Controller H. Bartlett has been transferred from Manchester to Woolwich, Assistant-Controller A. F. Adams from Chatham to Manchester, and Assistant-Controller W. M. Rogers from Woolwich to Chatham.

There will be the usual reduction of a brigade at Aldershot in the autumn, Major-General G. J. Carey, C.B., commanding the 2nd Brigade, who has just completed his two and a-half years' service, resigning his command in September.

A reward for distinguished services has been awarded to Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals E. Bradford, on the Half-pay List, honorary surgeon to her Majesty. Mr. Bradford entered the service on the 5th of December, 1826.

Captain and Brevet-Major V. Tonnochy, 81st Regiment, will be transferred from the Straits Settlements to Chatham as brigade-major, vice Captain and Brevet Major Lynch, 2nd Queen's, appointed to the staff of Major-General W. Munro, C.B.

Captain A. R. M. Wood, Coldstream Guards, will be appointed aid-de-camp to Major-General W. S. Newton, at Malta, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Fremantle, who rejoins his regiment on promotion after a very useful and active staff service in the island.

When the officer whom the *Pall Mall Gazette* elegantly styles "Old General Brown" objected to beards in the Crimea, he did *not* do so on any sanitary grounds at all, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* affirms he did, but on the simple fact that the wearing of beards was against the Queen's Regulations.

We believe there is little doubt but that Sir R. Airey will succeed Lord W. Paulet as Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards. Sir R. Airey stands one above Sir J. Y. Scarlett in the list of lieutenant-generals, and is considerably senior to Lord W. Paulett, the latter being a lieutenant-general of 1867; and the appointment of an officer of such rank will strengthen the staff of the Horse Guards and the hands of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Greaves, 70th Regiment, late brigade-major at Dover, assumed the duties of Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards on Wednesday, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Stewart. Although Colonel Greaves has not passed through the Staff College, he is an officer of eminent services and high character; and the War Office quite concurred with the Horse Guards in considering his past career presented full qualifications for the post.

The names of no less than eight officers are given in the list of deaths, with the sad little obituary remark, supposed to have been lost at sea in the City of Boston, or died on board the Newcastle and Behar. These are:—Captain E. P. R. Hamilton, 21st Foot; Lieutenant E. Marshall, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant H. H. Baker, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant W. A. W. Orange, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant A. H. Kildahl, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant F. P. Ryland, 48th Foot; Lieutenant A. D. Broughton, 96th Foot; and Ensign N. P. Dunne, 21st Foot.

The recent appointments to the important posts which have been made by the present Government are most creditable to the authorities at Pall-mall and Whitehall. Colonel Hamley is, it is well known, a writer in a magazine which is not an avowed champion of advanced Liberal opinions at all events, but the Government have wisely disregarded political opinions in selecting an officer for a post in which politics must be subservient to the discharge of duty. Colonel Adye, in the same way, has been nominated to high office on *public grounds alone.*

[illegible] appointments by the reduction of three out of four Inspectors of Artillery in India, with their respective brigade-majors—viz., Major-General J. W. Fitzmayer, C.B., inspector, and Captain M. Elliott, brigade-major, Bengal Presidency; Colonel J. D. Mein, inspector, and Captain D. D. Anderson, brigade-major, Madras Presidency; Colonel C. B. Fuller, inspector, and Captain C. P. Theobald, brigade-major, Bombay Presidency, leaving one inspector with one brigade-major for the whole of India, together with Aden, Burmah, and Scinde.

The Aldershot command will probably be offered to Sir W. Codrington. A glance at the Army List will show how very limited is the field in which the Commander-in-Chief can cull military flowers. There are very few senior officers in the Generals' List eligible for active command and out-of-door work, although we have a splendid show of majors-general. Sir W. Codrington is full of fight, and will make the Long Valley ring if he takes the post. The Crimean war came just in time to give us a few men who are exempt from the cankers of long peace, and are fit for high commands.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF JUNE 4.

WHEN unmarried ladies get votes, what will their rule be but Miss-rule?

GALVANISM AND GAMMON.

A galvanic band manufacturer keeps on advertising that "Electricity is Life!" What "shocking" nonsense.

NEWGATE AND EPSOM.

Among the horses entered for the Derby there is one named Recorder, and another Kingcraft. But, for fear of bad luck, Kingcraft might have been more sensationally named Calcraft. Then he might have been ridden with a halter, and have run close upon Recorder.

MALAPROPIANA.

The Ritual Commission, and the late atrocities in Greece mentioned in connection with the Philhellenes, have got jumbled up together in the mind of Mrs. Malaprop. She says she cannot but approve of righteous reform and the revision of the Dictionary, but considers that the Philistines ought to be smitten, and thinks the less said the better about the Athenian creed.

"WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY!"

Cook.—"Please, 'M, I wishes to give warning——"

Mistress (surprised)—"Why, what's the matter?"

Cook.—"The fact is, mum, I'm going to get married!"

Mistress.—"Why, cook, I did not know you were engaged!"

Cook.—"Which I ham not azactly engaged as yet, mum; but I feels myself to be of that 'appy disposition as I could love hany man, mum!"

VARIETY IS NOT CHARMING.

In an article liberally upholding the University Tests Abolition Bill, the *Times* asks:—

"Is England an irreligious nation? Are we in any danger of becoming Positivists because of the variety of religious denominations?"

No; but a people whose souls were less devoted to business than ours are, and who had leisure to trouble themselves about doctrinal considerations, might be in some danger of becoming Negativists.

TO OUR CALCULATING BOYS.

There may be persons who may like to spend a happy day in proving the correctness of this little calculation:—

"Arrested motion takes the form of light and heat. * * * If the planet Mercury were to strike the Sun, the heat thereby generated would cover the solar emission for nearly seven years, while the shock of Jupiter would cover the loss of 32,240 years."

We have not at present leisure to amuse ourselves by working out this pretty little problem. But for those who like it we may propound another similar, on the effect of sudden impact in producing light and heat. For instance, if the heads of a dense body, for example say a Vestry or a Poor-Law Board of Guardians, were to be knocked together smartly (as some of them deserve to be), what amount of enlightenment, if any, would arise, and what increase would be caused in the heat of their debates?

ECONOMY FOR LADIES.

Notions of economy are sadly out of fashion with those who write about the fashions; but here is a delightful exception to the rule:—

"So little marked and various is the prevailing *mode* that ladies who have kept their dresses of last summer may, without attracting notice, wear them again this."

Happy the man who, free from care, findeth his wife content will wear the dresses she last season bought, and this year troubleth him for nought! May she be merry in her old clothes, for they are far cheaper than new! What a darling duck a wife must be, who can live for some six months or so without dipping her bill for drapery into her poor husband's pocket! Such little ducks will, when they moult their fine feathers of the summer, put them carefully away to be ready for next year. If they be not little geese, they will never fear the danger of attracting foolish notice by the fact that their plumage is a little out of fashion, for this to any man of sense who happens to observe it will simply be a proof of the admirable prudence wherewith it has been kept.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

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TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

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Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,568
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.

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The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

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With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

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LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

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Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

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The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

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One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
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This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

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In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

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LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

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Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
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ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

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The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c. JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment [illegible] in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL. (NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all [illegible], being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.
Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.
Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.
Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long		5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs.	10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	"	125 each.
Do. " 800 "	"	100 "
American Union Scales	"	30 "
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	"	15 "
Do. 4 "	"	10 "
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	"	10 "
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	"	6 per doz.
Do. Oysters	"	8 "
Condensed Milk	"	12 "
American Cheese	"	1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

Bombay, 1st June 1870. W. G. STRETTON.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot	Mango Chutney.
Mango do 2 do	Bengal do
Roselle do 2 do	Lucknow do
Mango Marmalade do	Madras do
Mango Fruit	Cashmere do
Ripe Mango	Curry Powder
Pineapple for Dessert	Madras Powder
Mango Pickle	Curry Paste
Lime Pickle	Mulligatawny Paste
Cashmere Pickle	Tapp Sauce
	Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

S. C. HOCKNELL & Co., EAST INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN MERCHANTS AND AGENTS. 32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. S. C. HOCKNELL & Co., having a thorough practical knowledge of the English and Foreign Markets, together with twenty years' experience with the Indian Markets and the General Store trade in particular, beg to offer their services to English and Native Merchants of good standing, and promise not only that full justice shall be paid to the execution of all indents and consignments of produce entrusted to their care, but that the same shall be attended to with promptness and despatch. Terms of business as usual.

Bankers—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS, La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.

CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, [illegible] are recommended to examine all goods carefully on delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles [illegible] emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

☞ THE FOLLOWING CATALOGUES of Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN'S, PUBLICATIONS, &c., are now ready, and may be procured at every Book Store:—

1. CASSELL'S CATALOGUE of EDUCATIONAL WORKS and of STUDENTS' and SCHOLARS' MATERIALS.
2. CASSELL'S DORE SERIES CATALOGUE.
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CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN, Belle Sauvage Yard, London; and New York.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia. Established 1709.

By Special Appointment, Purveyor to H.M.G.M. Queen Victoria, H.H.M.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medals: London, 1851, 1862; Oporto, 1865; Paris, 1867.

The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.

My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Opposite the Jülichs Place.

Cologne, 1869.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne (Prussia)."

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without

Sold in ¼, ½, and ⅓ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks aroundthem.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of SAVORY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA." —Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c., 143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C. PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.